The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,629 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1927. PRICE, $3.00 Per Month.

TIENTSIN & PEKING.

Chiang Kai-shek Orders Big Offensive.

MORE FIGHTING IMMINENT.

Kiangsu Threatened By Chang Tsung-chang.

HANKOW FOURTH ARMY MARCHING ON ANFUI

News of a Chiang Kai-shek offensive on many fronts comes to hand to-day. Tientsin and Peking are to be attacked, and he has specified the general who is to undertake the task.

This information points to a breaking off of the negotiations which were said to be in progress between Chiang and Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

Kiangsu is threatened by General Chang Tsung-chang, and the Hankow forces are moving on Aufui.

Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister to China, has been called home to discuss the situation in China.

MR. MACMURRAY CALLED HOME.

Shanghai, This morning.

General Chiang Kai-shek, contrary to report, has not returned to Nanking. He is at the front directing operations. After a full survey of the situation he has directed Gen. Yen Sik-sen to despatch his troops from Nanking and attack Tientsin and Peking. Gens. Pak Man-wai and Wang Tiu-fe have been ordered with their forces to take up stations at An Hing, where the situation is said to be serious.

To Attack Anfui.

Kiukiang, Yesterday.

The Hankow party has decided to attack Anfui, and Chang Fa-fu will take charge of the Fourth Army moving in that direction.

Further Offensives.

Peking, Yesterday.

General Chang Tsun-chang has telegraphed here stating he has had a consultation with General Chiang Kai-shek and that he intends to attack Kiangsu on behalf of Gen. Sun Shun-fong. Fong Piu-yau took exception to this and declares he is willing to attempt the capture of Kiangsu and Anfui.—"Hong Kong Evening Post."

Mr. MacMurray Called Home.

Washington, yesterday.

Mr. Kellogg has summoned Mr. MacMurray to confer on the situation in China.—Reuter's American Service.

Wounded at Nanking.

Shanghai, yesterday.

The Shanghai "Evening News," publishes a report from Nanking to the effect that it is estimated that 3,000 wounded have been crowded into the hospitals of Nanking and Pukow, and that more are arriving from the North.—Reuter.

Searching Foreign Ships.

Shanghai, yesterday.

Nanking's Official News Agency states that Chinese naval sailors, when searching the s.s. "Bertram Rickmers" on July 20 discovered 2,950 cases of dynamite, 105 cases of percussion caps, and 50 cases of fuses, all of which were removed from the steamer, which is still detained, while the "Muensterland" has been released, after a locomotive and "other war materials aboard" were confiscated.—Reuter.

Peking Peace Talk.

Shanghai, yesterday.

The peace parleys have apparently been resuscitated by the arrival last week of General Ho Cheng-chun, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's official delegate.

An Ankuochun spokesman states that a tentative agreement has been reached between Mukden and Shansi. It is understood that the proposed pact calls for a suspension of hostilities until Nanking defeats Hankow, after which political questions will be discussed at a further conference.—Reuter.

The Iankow Strike.

Hankow, Monday.

Ricshas are now on the street again. It is reported that the strike has not been abandoned by the Union, but that the ricsha coolies are working under military protection against the wishes of their Union. It is also stated that the ricsha strike was only a trap set for the military, the real object being to seize the electric light and water works and in the ensuing confusion to obtain arms from the military.

The power of the leaders appears to be waning. Last night the military seized 2,000 bamboo poles with knives attached. These weapons were intended to be used by the coolies during the attack.—British Naval Wireless.

Fighting at Hukow.

Hankow, July 28.

It is reported that fighting has occurred at Hukow at the mouth of the Poyang Lake. General Galen is said to be leaving for the front shortly when a general action along the front, including Chekiang, will be commenced.

In spite of the assurance given that foreign property in Ichang would be evacuated by the Chinese, by July 23, it is confirmed by telegraph to-day that the Chinese are still in occupation.

The Mystery of Mr. Riley.

We have still no news of Mr. Riley of "The Times."

Mr. Riley, the correspondent for "The Times," who has been missing since the morning of July 23 when he left his quarters at the Lunghai Railway offices at Chengchow, Honan, was on his way to visit a Christian village when he disappeared so mysteriously. Considerable concern is expressed by local officials regarding his whereabouts, and a search is progressing at Chengchow. The local Chinese authorities there have been requested to give every assistance in trying to ascertain what has happened to him.

A report from Wuhu yesterday states that six transports and seven junks as well as three tugs arrived laden with troops, on Thursday. These troops were speedily disembarked and the transports retired down river.

No New Developments.

On July 27, it was noticed in Nanking that about 300 soldiers were being billeted in bungalows belonging to the International Export and Import Co. at their Hochi premises. Available information pointed to the fact that the occupants were officers of the 4th Cantonese Army and the foreign authorities immediately took steps to inquire into the reason for this. An interview with Dr. Wu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, showed him to be genuinely concerned about the matter, but he intimated that the shortage of billets in the city for such a large number of troops stationed there at present was responsible. Further he expressed his sincere desire to avoid any interference with foreigners.

The following day troop movements continued in Nanking but no new developments in the situation were noted.—"N. C. D. News."

Negotiations with Peking.

Peking, July 28.

A Mr. Lo, a representative of General Chiang Kai-shek, secretly arrived here on July 26. He is now negotiating with General Yang Yu-ting, Marshal Chang's Chief of Staff, in great secrecy regarding cessation of hostilities between the Northern and Southern forces.

The substance of the negotiations and the names of the conferees are kept strictly secret, but it is reported that the negotiations between the two parties are progressing quite hopefully.

The terms of compromise submitted by the delegate of General Chiang are said to be:—(1) That the Nanking forces will immediately suspend hostilities unconditionally remaining in their status quo; and (2) that both the two parties should keep strictly secret the substance of an agreement on armistice.

It appears likely that the Northern forces will make a halt at Hsuchow, with the Southern troops at the Huaiho River, and that the region between Hsuchow and the Huaiho River will be made a buffer zone.—"Toho."

New Commander at Shasi.

Hankow, July 31.

A new appointment has been made by the local military authorities to command the troops stationed at Shasi. The new commander is as yet not well-known and is a General Lee Wa-yeh and he is to take charge of the 38th Division of the 18th Army. The appointment was telegraphed some days ago and yesterday the Military Council of the Nationalist Government received an urgent reply from General Lee stating on oath that he will serve the Government to the best of his ability.

Shantungese at Hsuchow.

Tsingtao, July 28.

The Shantung forces, which have entered Hsuchowfu, are the 6th, 7th, and 9th Armies, and Southern soldiers are no longer to be seen in Fulichi, about 26 li to the north of Suchow. The 3rd Shantung Army is now stationed in Taierhchuang (?), which place was occupied by the army on the 22nd. Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, at midnight on July 25, gave orders to the Chief of the Aviation Department at Hanchuang instructing him to prepare for advancing some of the aviation corps to Hsuchow shortly.—"Toho."

IN BAD SPIRIT.

American Paper's Attack On Britain.

WAR DEBTS AND SHIPS.

Regret Expressed In Many Official Circles.

Washington, yesterday.

Some stir has been caused by a sarcastic anti-British leader in the "Washington Post" regarding war debts and the naval controversy. The article, which, however, does not reflect American official opinion, says that before beginning to extinguish her war debt Britain began building the strongest naval force in the world. If Geneva had done nothing else it had shown Great Britain where she could save money by scrapping unnecessary cruisers and stopping her new naval construction. Americans who favoured the cancellation of war debts may assure themselves that Britain's debt payments would not interfere with the expansion of her navy.

The publication of the article caused regret to many American officials.—Reuter's American Service.

C. N. CO. STRIKE.

NO NEWS OF THE LATEST CONFERENCE.

Apparently the conference at Shanghai yesterday regarding the China Navigation strike has not resulted in any definite decisions being arrived at, for on inquiry at the local office of the Guild this morning it was learned that there was nothing to communicate.

The meeting yesterday was between the Company and the representatives of the officers and engineers at which the latter were to give a reply to proposals made by the Company at a previous Conference.

There are hopes of a comparatively early outcome of the negotiations, it is learnt in other quarters.

At 8.55 p.m., yesterday a ricsha was run into from behind by motor cycle No. 90, outside the National City Bank of New York, in Queen's Road Central. The ricsha passenger was thrown out heavily and suffered injury his left leg.

"I DO NOT CHOOSE."

Coolidge Not Running For Presidency.

HIS PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Typewritten Declaration Released Without Comment.

Rapid, City, yesterday.

President Coolidge has declared: "I do not choose to run for the Presidency in 1928."—This statement, typewritten on small slips of paper was handed to pressmen without comment.—Reuter's American Service.

Four Years To-day.

Calvin Coolidge became President of the United States after the death of Warren G. Harding, the oath of office being administered by his father, a notary public, at the paternal home in the village of Plymouth, Vermont, at 2.47 on the morning of August 3, 1923. He has thus held office for four years to a day.

Mr. Calvin Coolidge, who was elected as President by an overwhelming majority is a New Englander, having been born in Plymouth, Vermont, in 1872. A graduate of Amherst College, he began to practise law in 1897, and the following year he started his political career. During the war

he served as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and this was followed by two terms as Governor, a position of much responsibility and influence. He was serving as Governor when the Republican National Convention elected him to be Mr. Harding's running-mate in the national election of 1920.

New Englander.

Both as an executive officer and as a public speaker Mr. Coolidge had upheld the best traditions of New England. He escaped the charge of being called "machine" man—the creature of a political organisation—and he had shown much strength of character in dealing with some serious Labour problems.

Mrs. Coolidge — his marriage took place in 1905—has been a popular hostess in Washington. Simplicity is the keynote of this New England family: there has never been any lavish display in their official entertainments.

Finally, it may be said that no American senator is better informed regarding international questions or more interested in them than the man who has presided in the Senate since March 1921, and has directed the destinies of the country since the death of President Harding. He is a practical idealist.

INSURANCE AT SEA.

Compulsory Measure For Passengers.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

Many Nations Reject Proposed Plan.

Amsterdam, yesterday.

Divergent views were expressed by the delegates of 12 nations present at the International Maritime Conference in discussing the draft convention for the compulsory insurance of passengers travelling by sea. This aims at the establishment of a scheme whereby passengers will be compensated for accidents irrespective of whether the same are due to the negligence of the shipowner, passenger or to fortuitous circumstances.

The United States delegate declared that the proposed scheme had no chance of adoption by the Congress.

Baron Takahashi maintained that Japan's peculiar position rendered an international regulation unnecessary and, like the German and Dutch delegates recommended the reference of the draft convention back to the sub-committee for further investigation.—Reuter.

Pilgrim Transport.

Among the objections raised was that the shipowner would be saddled with the role of insurance agent, and also the indefinite extent of the financial liabilities which would be incurred.

At the conclusion of the general debate the meeting discussed Article Three, relating to the proposed special provisions for the conveyance of pilgrims, coolies and such persons. It was decided to ask the sub-Committee for a clear definition of "such persons."—Reuter.

SHIP SHAKEN.

THUNDERBOLT FALLS NEAR "SAI ON."

"HOT, FLAMING MASS."

Capt. Alex. Campbell, master of the s.s. "Sai On" reports that when passing Deep Bay at about 12.50 p.m. yesterday his ship ran into a heavy thunderstorm during which there was much vivid lightning. Suddenly a thunderbolt—a red hot flaming mass—fell into the sea. As it struck the water it exploded with a terrific crash, shaking the ship fore and aft and, nearly blinding all those watching it.

The ship's standard compass was found to have acquired two points of easterly error. Before the bolt fell the compass was correct.

SHARE DIVIDENDS.

To-day.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on rubber & mining shares:—

Dividends.

Malaka Pindas, 8 per cent. Int.; Punggors, 7 per cent. Final (17 per cent. for the year); Ayer Weng (Development), 10 per cent. Int.

Quotations.

Allenbys	$2.75
Ayer Panas	10.90
Glenealies	2.65
Jerams	1.65
Jimahs	2.35
Lunas	3.25
Pajams	2.40
Malaka Pindas	2.27
Kedahs	4.05

FAIR TO SHOWERY.

"South winds, moderate; cloudy, fair to showery" is the official weather forecast till noon to-morrow.

A Chinese was sentenced to three months hard labour by Major Willson this morning for stealing $14 from a passenger on the s.s. "Hydrangea."

Two gold rings worth $250 were reported by Mrs. Harmon of No. 20, The Peak to have been stolen from her bedroom some time between 12.30 and 1 p.m., yesterday.

COMING EAST.

Four British All-Metal Flying Boats.

FELIXSTOWE TO SINGAPORE.

Official Details of Proposed Air Force Flight.

POSSESS SPEED OF A MILE AND A HALF A MINUTE.

Official particulars regarding the all-steel British flying boats which are coming to Singapore have been released by the British Wireless Service.

Four boats, under the command of Group Capt. Brown Cave, will make the journey, flying around the coasts of India and calling at Australia before settling at Singapore, at which station they will be retained as part of the general air development of this Base.

Inquiries made locally indicate that at least one visit to Hong Kong may be expected from the flying boats.

MAY VISIT HONG KONG.

Rugby, yesterday.

Details are now available of the all-metal flying boats which are to be used on the Royal Air Force flight from Felixstowe to Singapore. Four machines are to make the journey and they will be under the command of Group Captain Brown Cave. The First of these supermarine Napier Southampton boats is now nearing completion, and it is hoped the start for Singapore will be possible about the middle of October. Stainless steel is used throughout in the construction of the hull, and this is not lighter than wood, but impervious to the action of sea water.

When fully laden and ready to set off, each of the flying boats will turn the scale at over nine tons. More than half of this will be made up of petrol and oil.

The flying boats have a speed of about a mile and a half a minute, and a range of 2,500 miles. Each is equipped with two Napier Lion engines and will have such maritime paraphernalia as anchors, foghorn and riding lights. A portion of the hull is to be fitted for the slinging of hammocks and used as sleeping quarters.

It will not be necessary for the planes to reach harbour each day, for unless the sea is exceptionally rough, they will be able to ride at anchor during the night.

On the journey out they will fly round the coasts of India before going on to Singapore. Here they will be met by units of the Australian Air Force, which will accompany them to Australia. After an extended cruise there they will return to Singapore, where they are to be based as part of the general air development for Imperial defence.—British Wireless Service.

SERVICE TO INDIA.

Extension Held Back By Persia.

That the extension of the British air service from Basrah to Karachi was being held back by Persia was the statement made by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker at a luncheon given by the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir Sefton was reviewing recent progress in aviation, and said that Great Britain had lately embarked upon a regular service between Cairo and Basrah, and that we were only waiting to extend the service to India. At the moment, the extension was prevented because Persia had gone back on her undertaking, and objected to flying along the Persian Gulf. The route would be to Karachi, where the Indian Government was to take the responsibility of carrying on from Karachi to Calcutta and Rangoon. The route from Rangoon to Singapore would be the Imperial Government's responsibility, and it was hoped that the Australian Government would make itself responsible for the service between Singapore and Australia.

The African service from Nairobi had met with an initial set-back, owing to the crashing of two machines, but it was hoped to get it going by August.

Safety in Aviation.

Safety in aviation had been greatly increased. Since 1919 there had been only four fatal accidents on regular British air routes, and since Christmas, 1924, they had covered 2,100,000 miles without scratching a passenger. "If you consider the French railways and the London streets," said Sir Sefton, "I think you will agree that aviation comes well out of the comparison." Reliability of machines had been greatly improved, and they were working up to the point when an aeroplane would do 1,500 hours work a year. He was recently shown a railway engine which had travelled 1,000,000 miles in forty-six years. The latest aircraft would travel 1,000,000 miles in six years.

The development of aviation lagged behind in Britain because we were a conservative nation and did not take kindly to new things, but our machies and pilots and mechanics were undoubtedly superior to those of any other country. In twenty years air travel would be as much a part of everyday civilised life as the telephone was to-day. The telephone started forty-six years ago, and after being much hampered at the start was indispensable to-day. Aviation started twenty-three years ago. It had got over its teething troubles, and one could scarcely imagine what it would mean to the civilised world in another twenty-three years. The nation which had the most efficient aviators and machines then would reap a rich reward.

Sir Sefton added that the non-stop flight to India had been postponed owing to the monsoon.

SACCO & VANZETTI.

LAST STAGES OF FAMOUS TRIAL.

FEELING IN PARIS.

Boston (Mass.), Yesterday.

Governor Fuller has interviewed the few last witnesses in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Vanzetti, who has broken his hunger strike after a fortnight's starvation, is allowed an extra glass of milk in the morning and is rapidly recovering strength, but Sacco still refuses all food. Police guards, as a precautionary measure, have been placed outside the residences of Judge Thayer, who tried the case and Judge Rugg, who heard the appeal in anticipation of Governor Fuller's announcing the result of his investigations to-morrow.—Reuter's American Service.

Paris, Yesterday.

Another demonstration against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was made by Socialist sympathisers. The police were compelled to intervene. Numerous fights ensued and several revolver shots were fired by both sides. A number of people were injured and six arrests were made.—Reuter.

A collision occurred in Robinson Road at 6.20 p.m., yesterday when a motor cycle ridden by Mr. D. Thompson of the Dairy Farm Company collided with motor car No. 1010. Mr. Thompson was thrown heavily and sustained injuries which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

While removing a patient from Wellington Street yesterday afternoon, motor ambulance No. 269 skidded on the wet road when turning into D'Aguilar Street and collided with a lamp post. The mudguard of the ambulance was badly damaged.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 1/11 15/16

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,000,000
Silver $13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
N. S. Brown Esq. T. G. Weall, Esq.
A. Macgowan, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.
G. S. Mackie, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager, Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

BRANCHES:—

AMOY	LONDON
BANGKOK	LYONS
BATAVIA	MALACCA
BOMBAY	MANILA
CALCUTTA	MOUKDEN
CANTON	NAGASAKI
CHEFOO	NEW YORK
COLOMBO	PEKING
DAIREN	PENANG
FOOCHOW	RANGOON
HAIPHONG	SAIGON
HAMBURG	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
HONGKEW	SOURABAYA
ILOILO	SUNGEI PATANI
IPOH	TIENTSIN
JOHORE	TOKYO
KOBE	TSINGTAO
KUALA LUMPUR	YOKOHAMA

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. C. Hynes,
Acting Chief Manager

Hongkong, 9th March, 1927.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
96, Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.89,384,519.10

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Pondicherry
Battambang	Hong Kong	Saigon
Cantho	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Nam-Dinh	Singapore
Dijbouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Fort-Bayard	Papeete	Tourane
Haiphong	Peking	Yunnanfu
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

CH. LEM,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

Hong Kong Office:—11 Queen's Road Central

Authorised Capital ..... Guilders 150,000,000 ($12,500,000)
Paid-Up Capital ..... Guilders 80,000,000 ($6,666,670)
Reserve Fund ..... Guilders 40,000,000 ($3,333,332)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djiddah, Djember, Djokjakarta (The Hague), Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam), Samarang), Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.)

(These offices have safe deposit boxes to let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world
Banking business of every description transacted.

G. STEENSTRA
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1927.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve fund ..... Yen 92,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Alexandria.	Newchwang.
Batavia.	New York.
Bombay.	Osaka.
Buenos Ayres.	Peking.
Calcutta.	Rangoon.
Canton.	Rio de Janeiro.
Changchun.	Saigon.
Dairen (Dalny).	San Francisco.
Fengtien (Mukden).	Seattle.
Hamburg.	Semarang.
Hankow.	Shanghai.
Harbin.	Shimonoseki.
Hong Kong.	Singapore.
Honolulu.	Soerabaya.
Kai Yuen.	Sydney.
Karachi.	Tientsin.
Kobe.	Tokyo.
London.	Tsinanfu.
Los Angeles.	Tsingtau.
Lyons.	Vladivostok.
Manila.	(Temporarily
Nagasaki.	closed).
Nagoya.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
10, Des Vœux Road Central, Hong Kong

Authorised Capital $10,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 5,000,000
Reserve 1,200,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

Batavia	Melbourne	San Francisco
Bombay	Nagasaki	Seattle
Calcutta	New York	Semarang
Canton	Osaka	Singapore
Haiphong	Paris	Sourabaya
Honolulu	Peking	Sydney
Kobe	Penang	Tsinan
Kowloon	Rangoon	Tientsin
London	Saigon	Tokyo
Manila	Shanghai	

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to let.

Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

中法工商銀行

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE pour le Commerce et L'Industrie

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid up Frs.40,000,000
Special working capital .. Frs.50,000,000
Reserves Frs.13,276,000

BRANCHES:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Peking	Shanghai	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Pnom Penh

BANKERS:

FRANCE:—Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
LONDON:—Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK:—Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted. Correspondents throughout the world.

A. ROLLIN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 21st April, 1927.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Chater, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

Agencies and Branches:

ALOR STAR (Malay States)	MADRAS
AMRITSAR	MANILA
BANGKOK	MEDAN
BATAVIA	NEW YORK
BOMBAY	PEKING
CALCUTTA	PENANG
CANTON	PESHAWAR
CAWNPORE	PUKET
CEBU	RANGOON
COLOMBO	SAIGON
DELHI	SEMARANG
HAIPHONG	SEREMBAN
HAMBURG	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HONG KONG	SOURABAYA
ILOILO	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
IPOH	TAVOY
KARACHI	TIENTSIN
KLANG	TOKYO
KOBE	TSINGTAO
KUALA KANGSAR Perak, (F.M.S.)	YOKOHAMA
KUALA LUMPUR	ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands)
KUCHING	

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. R. GEORGE,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—Taipeh, Formosa.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on Application.

T. TAKAGI,
Manager.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
3, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 7th May, 1926.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.

Head Office:—Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital (H.K. Currency)... 11,000,000
Paid Up Capital 6,064,300
Reserve Fund $50,000

BRANCHES:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Lloyd's Bank Limited.

CORRESPONDENTS
In all principal cities of the World.

Foreign exchange and banking business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from $5 to $40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 19th February, 1927.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

SILK RIVALRY.

MULBERRY EXPERIMENT IN HAWAII.

JAPANESE MAKING TESTS.

South China may meet with further competition in the production of raw silk and kindred industries if Japanese experiments in Hawaii bear fruit.

Mulberry trees have just recently been planted in the Hawaiian Islands, where the Japanese form the biggest section of the population. Should the trees flourish, plantation will be extended and silkworm eggs will be imported from Japan or other places.

Situated within the tropics, Hawaii may prove to be an important silk producing centre. Its proximity to America is an advantage but costs of labour are much higher than in the Shuntak district of the Canton River delta.

On the other hand, the Japanese pioneers will have all the assistance that science can give while the Kwangtung farms will plod along as they have done for years.

The sponsors of the project, in a chat with a "China Mail" reporter, were fairly confident of the mulberry being planted with success in the Hawaiian Islands, but this is only a part of silkworm rearing.

ORIENTAL BANK.

JUDGMENT IN SHANGHAI CASE.

In a suit on an exchange contract judgment was given on July 26 in the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, in favour of the American Oriental Banking Corporation against Mr. Raphael Levi in the sum of Taels 6,934.56 and interest at 8 per cent. from December 14, 1926. The ruling given in part is as follows:

This is an action brought by the plaintiff Corporation against R. Levi the Defendant carrying on the business as an Export and Import Merchant at 53 Szechuen Road, or in the alternative against him as the sole British Partner in the firm of Levi & Co.

On July 17, 1926 a contract in writing was entered into between the Plaintiffs and R. Levi trading as Levi & Co. by which the Defendant agreed to sell to the Plaintiff Corporation £5,000 sterling at rate of 2/11-9/16 per tael for delivery in December 1926.

The contract was confirmed in writing by Levi & Co. on September 30, 1926 and October 30, 1926. It was optional for the Plaintiffs to demand delivery at any time during the month of December, 1926. The Plaintiffs called for delivery by December 14, in a letter written December 13, 1926, stating that unless the £5,000 was delivered on that date, that the Plaintiff Corporation would be obliged to cover in the open market and hold Defendants liable for all losses, and "action against you will be filed immediately after."

The money was not delivered the writ was issued December 20, 1926, and the plaintiffs suffered loss to the extent of Taels 6,934.56 which they now claim also interest at 8% per annum from December 14, 1926, to date of payment or judgment.

R. Levi the defendant in his Statement of Defence plead that the contract was not made with him but with Levi & Co. and that Levi & Co. is a Spanish Company, and that by the laws of Spain no constituent member of a Company is under any liability in respect of the debts or obligations of his Company. The plaintiffs in their reply say that the defendant is estopped from saying that the Company is a legal entity under the laws of Spain and that he is under no obligation for the debts of the Company as he informed the agent of the plaintiff a Mr. Bowen, of the Commercial and Credit Information Bureau, on May 15, 1925, that Levi & Co. was a private business owned by him, R. Levi, a British Subject, and never informed the plaintiffs or their agent that he had formed it into a Spanish Company. The Contract is not denied nor the amount due on the Contract.

On May 15, 1925, Mr. Bowen has an interview with the defendant who states that he is a British subject and that his business Levi & Co. was a private business of his own and that he had been carrying on the business since 1924. Mr. Bowen reports this to the plaintiffs who had employed him as their agent for investigating the defendant's standing as a business man. And in due course this transaction is entered into.

Nothing was said about the business being a Spanish one then, nor at any time till after the Statement of Claim was filed on January 14, 1927. When the Statement of Defence disclosed this allegation, and there is no doubt that at the time the contract was entered into the plaintiffs only knew Levi and knew nothing about his partner Cohen, and made this contract as far as they were concerned with Levi only.

A Deed of Partnership is produced by the defendant. It is in Spanish and the partnership is styled "Una Sociedad Simple" which is translated into English as a "Limited partnership" between R. Levi and Alberto Cohen. Cohen is to put Tls. 5,000 into the partnership and Levi his work and Commercial abilities. Cohen was to take 30% and Levi 70% of the profits. Levi was also allowed to draw for his personal needs Tls. 500 per month which was to be charged to general expenses.

His Lordship reviewed the evidence at some length, and concluded:—The contract of partnership is a foreign contract, and must, therefore, be interpreted by the law of the foreign State, namely, Spain. By the law of Spain, as proved in evidence before me, joint partners are jointly and severally liable for contracts entered into by the joint partnerships.

The defendant in this case has put in the plea that he is not liable by reason of the Spanish partnership; it appears that he is, consequently, his plea fails, and there must be judgment for the plaintiffs for Taels 6,934.56 and interest at 8% per annum from December 14, 1926, to the date of judgment and costs.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 1,800,000
Paid-up Capital 1,050,000
Reserve Fund and rest .. 1,545,667

BANKERS:
The Bank of England & Midland Bank, Ltd.

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HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 16, 1926

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,278,600.00
Reserve Fund 9,629,425.24

HEAD-OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

LOCAL TRADE.

CHAMBER'S FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The General Chamber of Commerce in its fortnightly report states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Market quiet, nothing doing. Cotton has again advanced sharply and the latest quotations are those of the 27th inst.:—Eg. Sakel. 19.60d. and Mid. Amer. "Spot" 10.13d.

Cotton Yarn.— The demand has continued good and a fair amount of business in sport and forward has been put through. Prices show an advance of $4 to $6 per bale, owing to the high prices ruling in the manufacturing centres.

Quotations are purely nominal:—No. 10s. $155/178. No. 12s. $160/175. No. 16s. 175/180. No. 20s. $185/190. Arrivals nil. Shipments nil. Sales 1,000 bales. Unsold stocks 6,000 bales. Bargains 13,000 bales.

Woollens.—Market very quiet and fresh business practically nil. Some inquiry for Camlets and light weight Serges but in the main offers are very low.

Raw Cottons.—No business to report.

Metals.—Small business is reported in M. S. Bars at $3.84. Galvanised Wire has been done at $11.00 to $11.25 forward delivery. There is little inquiry for most lines except at prices much below London quotations.

Flour Market Report.— Stock: American 350,000 bags, Canadian 130,000 bags, Australian 40,000 bags. Total:—520,000 bags.

Market: Weak, small sales only.

Quotations: American Patent $4.35 per sack, American Straight $3.20-3.40 per sack, American Cut off $3.25-3.45, Australian No. 1 $3.45-3.50 per sack, Canadian Cut off $3.15-3.20 per sack, Canadian Straight $3.12-3.17 per sack, Canadian Mixture $3.05 per sack, Canadian 2nd Clear $3.00 per sack.

Sundries.—Market Steady.

Sugar.—Market Steady.

Saltpetre.—Stocks 16,000 bags. Quiet, market with downward market tendency.

115 YEARS OLD.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National City Bank of New York celebrated on June 16 the 115th anniversary of its establishment.

Organised in 1812, when the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the United States had created a need for new banking facilities in the city, the National City Bank, or the City Bank of New York, as it was then known, started business with a capital of $800,000. Its capital at present stands at $75,000,000, the comparison supplying a measure of its growth.

The National City Bank to-day is the largest banking institution in the United States. From the standpoint of capital, surplus and undivided profits, now aggregating $141,832,236, it ranks at the forefront of the greatest banking institutions of the world.

Total resources of the National City Bank, as of March 23, 1927, the date of the latest statement of condition, were reported at $1,477,747,281, its deposits at $1,139,184,897. The National City Bank during the last few years has definitely established itself as a billion-dollar banking institution and is steadily pushing onward to new record-breaking figures.

From the date of its organisation, the National City Bank found its services in demand and during the next century played an active part in the development of trade and industry and in assisting the Government's financial operation of that period. But the growth of the bank as an institution of international scope and influence has been most rapid during the last twenty-five years.

Through its subsidiary, the International Banking Corporation, the National City Bank started building a foreign organisation as early as 1902. Later, under the authority of the Federal Reserve Act, the bank adopted a policy of establishing its own branches in the more important foreign centres. At present, following the absorption early this year of the major branches of the International Banking Corporation, the bank has 104 branches located in the commercial and financial centres of twenty-three foreign countries, supplemented by 4,000 correspondents throughout the world.

HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulung tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888, & 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high-and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

August 3 to 9, 1927.

Date		High Water		Lower Water	
August		Standard Times	Ht.	Standard Times	Ht
Wed.	3	m 1 22	4.4	m 6 0	2.3
		0 12a	5.7	7 26 a	2.0
Thurs	4	m 1 55	4.5	m 6 52	3.5
		0 42a	5.2	8 2 a	2.4
Fri.	5	m 2 34	4.7	m 8 21	2.8
		1 38a	5.6	8 57 a	2.8
Sat.	6	m 3 17	5.0	m 10 22	2.5
		3 14a	4.1	9 13 a	3.1
Sun.	7	m 4 3	5.3	m 11 49	3.1
		5 13a	3.9	9 51 a	2.3
Mon.	8	m 4 50	5.7	0 51 a	2.5
		6 46a	3.8	10 34 a	3.5
Tues	9	m 5 33	6.3	1 35 a	1.8
		7 46a	3.9	11 30 a	3.5

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

			July 29, 1927. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛尾筍	lb.	28	24	12
" Prime Cut		"	28	23	12
" Corned	咸牛肉	"	—	23	12
" Roast	燒肉牛	"	28	24	22
" Breast	牛胸	"	24	20	18
" Soup	湯肉	"	26	20	18
" Steak	牛排	"	28	24	22
" Steak Sirloin	牛柳	"	40	30	35
" Sausages	牛腸	"	40	26	20
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh	牛脷	each	65	50	60
" Tongue, corned	咸牛脷	"	—	60	—
" Head	牛頭	"	$1.20	—$1.20	
" Heart	牛心	lb.	24	13	14
" Hump, Salt	牛腩	"	34	20	18
" Feet	牛脚	each	8	10	12
" Kidneys	牛腰	"	15	10	12
" Tail	牛尾	"	28	20	22
" Liver	牛肝	lb.	24	18	14
" Tripe	牛肚	"	7	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛仔頭脚	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊朞骨	lb.	48	26	—
" Leg	羊脾	"	48	26	—
" Shoulder	羊手	"	46	24	—
" Saddle	肉	"	46	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	豬腸	"	35	—	27
" Brains	豬腦	Per set	3	—	12
" Feet	豬四脚	lb.	16	15	—
" Fry	豬什	"	28	15	18
" Head	豬頭	"	18	20	—
" Heart	豬心	each	15	10	10
" Kidneys	豬腰	"	15	10	8
" Liver	豬肝	lb.	55	30	24
Pork Chop	豬拆骨	"	35	25	23
" Leg	豬肩	"	36	—	—
" Loin	豬後腰	"	42	60	70
" Fat or Lard	豬油	"	24	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊仔頭脚	per set	85	60	70
" Heart	羊心	each	12	8	7
" Kidneys	羊腰	"	15	12	10
" Liver	羊肝	"	46	26	25
Sucking Pigs, to order	乳豬	lb.	2b	25	22
Suet, Beef	鮮牛油	"	30	20	18
" Mutton	鮮羊油	"	46	26	26
Veal	牛仔肉	"	36	20	19
" Sausages	牛仔腸	"	40	20	20
" " No. 1		"	32	—	—

Poultry.

			July 29, 1927. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Chicken	雞	lb.	55	30	31
Capons, Small	線雞	"	55	28	30
Capons, Large	肥線	"	60	28	30
Duck	鴨	"	40	22	21
Doves	班鳩	each	—	22	21
Eggs, Hen (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	30	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	"	36	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地雞	lb.	70	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	"	45	36	24
Geese	鵝	"	45	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	55	80	—
" Hoihow	海口鴿	"	35	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火鷄公	lb.	—	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火鷄母	"	—	51	45
Snipe	沙邊	each	—	—	—
Pheasant	山雞	pair	—	—	—
Quail	鶉	each	—	—	2
Partridges	鷓鴣	"	—	—	—

Fish.

Barbel	鯇魚	lb.	47	19	24
Bream	鳳魚	"	32	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish.	省城淡水魚	"	30	13	16
Carp	鯉魚	"	36	16	27
Catfish	鯰魚	"	30	12	9
Codfish	鱈魚	"	30	20	25
Crabs	蟹	"	30	23	26
Cuttle Fish	墨魚	"	35	16	2
Dab		"	35	23	16
Dace	黃尾鰂	"	37	10	9
Dog Fish	鐵肚沙	"	12	10	8
Eels, Conger	海鰻	"	37	16	—
" Fresh Water	淡水魚	"	30	10	18
" Yellow	黃鰻	"	33	26	30
Frogs	田鷄	"	77	32	25
Garoupa	石班	"	60	40	30
Gudgeon	白鱲	"	25	18	15
Herrings	白甲	"	23	22	18
Halibut	鯉魚	"	35	18	23
Labrus	黃花魚	"	36	22	18
Loach	鳥魚	"	50	22	24
Lobsters	龍蝦	"	50	32	21
Mackerel	鯖魚	"	15	20	23
Monk Fish	老魚	"	28	32	28
Mullet	鯔魚	"	39	13	2
Oysters	蠔	"	75	16	22
Parrot Fish	鸚公魚	"	30	14	9
Perch	鱸魚	"	36	20	15
Pike	花莊魚	"	18	16	9
Plaice	比魚	"	35	23	14
Pomfret, Black	黑鯧	"	35	26	29
Pomfret, White	白鯧	"	40	36	30
Prawns	明蝦	"	35	36	45
Ray	鱟	"	12	10	14
Rock Fish	石斑公	"	50	13	18
Roach	鯇魚	"	35	22	16
Salmon	鮭魚	"	65	36	30
Shark	沙魚	"	10	8	10
Skate	魟魚	"	10	10	10
Shrimps	蝦	"	60	26	35
Snapper	立魚	"	63	32	30
Soles	龍利魚	"	40	28	23
Tench	九魚	"	26	22	18
Turbot	左口魚	"	28	18	12
Turtles, small, in water	龜魚	"	1.35	40	—

Fruits.

Almonds	杏仁	lb.	60	35	—
Apples (California)	金山蘋菓	"	32	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	暹山香蕉	"	6	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	"	—	12	—
Cocoanuts	椰子	each	14	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	18	7	0
Lemons (America)	金山檸檬	each	8	8	0
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	35	25	30
Oranges (Canton)	新會甜橙	"	—	—	—
Oranges	橙	"	—	—	15
Pears (Canton)	沙梨	"	14	—	—
Peanuts	花生	"	14	10	12
Persimmons, Large	紅柿	"	—	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	"	5	3	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	20	12	6
Walnuts	合桃	lb.	30	—	16
Grapes	葡萄子	"	—	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes	朥老竹	each	—	—	8
Beans, Sprout	芽菜	lb.	5	—	7
" Long	豆角	"	13	8	—
Beet Root	紅菫	each	2	8	8
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	lb.	8	—	—
Brinjals, Green	青瓜	"	10	5	9
" Red	紅瓜	"	10	5	8
Cabbage, Chinese	芥菜	"	8	5	12
" (Shanghai)	椰菜	"	20	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch	茭筍	"	5	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)	大椰菜花	each	—	—	—
" (Medium)	中椰花	"	—	—	—
" (Small)	細椰菜花	"	—	6	6
Carrots	金針	lb.	14	6	6
Celery, Chinese	芹菜	"	12	10	6
Chillies, Dried	辣椒干	"	20	25	5
" Red	紅辣椒	"	12	10	16
" Green	青花椒	"	10	8	12
Curry Stuff, English	架厘材料	"	10	8	—
Cucumbers	青瓜	"	3	2	—
Garlic	蒜頭	"	8	6	6
Ginger, Young	子薑	"	8	7	—
" Old	老薑	"	8	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		"	40	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	"	8	45	—
Lettuce	萵苣菜	"	8	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	"	10	—	8
" Mandarin	桂林馬蹄	"	12	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh	鮮蕈菌	"	55	—	8
Okroes		"	14	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋葱頭	"	8	8	3
" Green	生葱	"	6	4	6
" Shanghai	上海葱頭	"	6	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	"	40	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯	"	5	3	—
" Japanese	日本薯仔	"	5	3	—
" American	金山薯仔	"	6	3	—
Pumpkin	冬瓜	"	5	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔仔	"	5	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大黃菜	"	—	—	10
Shallots	干葱	"	10	8	—
Spinach	菠菜	"	6	4	—
Tomatoes	蕃茄	"	15	7	—
Taros	芋頭	"	5	6	—
Turnips, Punti (Long)	蘿蔔	"	8	4	—
Vegetable Marrow	節瓜	"	8	4	—
Water Cress	西洋菜	"	8	15	—
Water Lily Root	藕	"	8	8	—

TO LET.

TO LET.—Five-Roomed HOUSE, No. 49, in Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush system and all modern conveniences. Apply to:—Spanish Dominican Procuration.

FOR SALE.

PIANO FOR SALE:—Upright Grand by Dohner and Sohn. Very good tone and touch. Price $350 or near offer. Apply Box No. 499 c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price $1,000.00 Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVIVORS.

—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
the 4th & 5th August, 1927
commencing each day at 11 a.m.
with an interval from 1 p.m.
to 2.30 p.m.
at No. 5, Peak Road

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curios, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.

Iron Bedstends, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Corean Cabinet with Brass Clasps, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

ALSO

Old English Clocks by G. H. Borrall and John Moore & Sons, London.
One Old Grand Father Clock
One Safe by Milners
AND
One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin
AND
One Piano Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls
AND
A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers

Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 23rd AUGUST next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 9th AUGUST to MONDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 29th July, 1927.

TO HONG KONG.

RAILWAY PROJECT OF FUTURE.

Railway progress in India compares not unfavourably with other large countries of the Orient and although the mileage is approaching the 40,000 mark, there is still no connection with any neighbouring country. This is due in the main to the formidable barriers with which the country is surrounded, as well as to the fact that most of these neighbours possess no railway system with which lines in India could be linked up; or their existing systems (such as in China) have not yet come within reach, writes Lieut.-Colonel M. Porter, M.C., R.E., in the "North-Western Magazine."

The only neighbour which India possesses with a railway system running close to her borders is Siam, but at one point the Royal State Railways of Siam are within 7 miles of the Frontier. It is therefore, not surprising that the first serious move made to connect up railways in British India with any outside system should be towards Siam, more particularly in view of the fact that of late years that kingdom has shown remarkable progress in the establishment of an up-to-date and enlightened Government.

It is curious that Burma and Siam have not become possessed of better means of intercourse, in view of the racial and religious similarities of their peoples; the reason is probably due in the first place to the barrier of inhospitable country which separates them, and in the second to the fact that the produce of the two countries being substantially the same, and their requirements similar, there is no natural flow of commerce between them.

Frontier Jungles.

Wherever the frontier is crossed a wild hilly tract of country must be encountered, which offers little or no prospect of grist to the mill of Railway earnings. The route from Mergui into Siam through Tenasserim gives an easy way over the hills, which are crossed by a low pass, only 830 feet above the sea, but it means traversing some 50 miles of uninhabited country completely covered by dense jungle.

Practically the whole country is covered with a magnificent jungle, containing some of the largest trees, and fine examples of the giant bamboo, which soars up to over 100 feet in height; then there are the thick masses of cane jungles, and anyone who has had a "close-up" of these will appreciate the statement that they are impassable for any animal, every available spot on the stalks and leaves of these climbing bushes is covered with needle-sharp thorns, placed as closely as nature knows how and varied by a species of thorn on the tendrils which they throw out, which is of the fish-hook variety, and designed to catch on to anything it touches. Most of the jungle is trackless.

The Railway Department of Siam was inaugurated in 1890, and all railways in the Kingdom are owned and worked by the State.

Rolling stock is all marked—R. S. R. which stands for Royal State Railways. The lines are divided into two main sections, those on the east of the Menam River, or Chao Phya River, as is called at Bangkok, were the first lines to be built, and are all on standard (4'8½") gauge. They are commonly known as East Bank Lines. These were opened to Korat, a big trade centre in 1900, to Pitsanuloke in 1908, and to Chiengmai in the north in 1922; further extensions east and north-east are in progress. The other main section known as the Southern Lines, comprises all those south and south-west of Bangkok and west of the Chao Phya River. This is all metre gauge and was opened through to the F.M.S. Railway in 1918. The financing of these Southern Lines was undertaken by means of a loan of £4,000,000 from the Government of the Federated Malay States.

All the standard gauge East Bank Lines are now being converted down to metre gauge. This might appear to be a retrograde step, but it has been realised that all contiguous countries already have metre gauge systems, and the Siamese are anxious to link up with Cochin China as well with Burma, so they have now committed themselves to the above policy.

Train Comfort in Siam.

Without going into technical details, it may be said that the standard of the Siamese Railways is comparable to the best metre gauge Railways in India. They have a high standard of comfort on their express trains, which are all corridor with refreshment cars, and the catering is excellent. All engines are woodburning and a system has been devised of maintaining this fuel supply available at points near the line, without denuding the country of timber. Their engines are nearly all of British or French manufacture.

The Railway Department has recently taken over one of the Royal palaces at Bangkok, which has now been converted into a super-hotel. Good hotel accommodation is certainly required, as the capital is singularly ill-equipped in this respect. Another venture, which the Railway has undertaken, is the development at Hua Hin as a seaside resort, some 130 miles south of Bangkok. They have built a modern and comfortable hotel there, and laid out golf links and the place is well patronised by the residents of Bangkok.

The line which remains to be constructed to join the railway systems of Burma and Siam is from Ye to Prachuab Kirikan.

The length Ye to Tavoy was surveyed during the seasons 1923-24-25. A reconnaissance survey of the Tavoy-Mergui section of this was made in 1912, and a preliminary survey of the same has just been completed. The section from Mergui to the Siamese Frontier, however, has just been covered for the first time. From Tenaserim to the Frontier it is almost unbroken virgin jungle, covering a tangled mass of hills.

The greatest difficulty encountered is that of transport, and the next one that of labour. During the last season's work (1925-26), these difficulties were somewhat enhanced on account of faulty information received, and the lesson was learnt that no reliance can be placed on local transport of labour.

A striking feature met with at the outset was the remarkable development of the Federated Malay States. No part of India or Burma bears comparison to this colony, which is modernised to a high degree, notably in regard to its magnificent roads.

The three most important Federated States (there are four in all including Pahang in the east) of Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan have a total combined area of 13,400 square miles, and between them possessed 2,086 miles of road in 1916, of which 1,909 were metalled. Compare this with the Mergui District in South Burma, whose area is 9,789 miles and which in the same year possessed a paltry 74 miles of road of which eight were metalled!

New Route to the Far East.

The direction which Railway development is now taking indicates that a new through route to the Far East is in process of formation. This is via Mergui, Prachuab, Kirikan and Bangkok and will be extended north-east from Siam through Tonking in Indo-China, when the Siamese Railways which are being pushed in that direction are completed.

At present the Siamese mails are landed at Penang and go on to Bangkok by rail. The development of Mergui as a port, and its employment as a mail route, will shorten the rail journey by over 400 miles, and also the sea journey from India by much the same amount. Thus there would seem little in the way of an overland route being developed from Lower Burma to near Hong Kong which would shorten the present sea journey by five or six days; so it is just possible that the Burma-Siam Railway is destined to open up not only a new tract of country but an important new route to the Far East.

LAWYER'S DEATH.

LOSS TO SHANGHAI LEGAL CIRCLES.

John W. Schoenfeld, one of the best known and best liked members of the Shanghai American Bar, died on July 27 after an illness so brief that his transition from glowing health to the hereafter was a matter of less than three hours. The cause was heart disease and it brought on a stroke just when Mr. Schoenfeld was entertaining a tennis party at his home, 27 Rue Corneille, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Schoenfeld had occasion to enter the house and some one heard him fall. He was only partly conscious when members of the party reached his side and as it was seen that he was desperately ill, an ambulance was called and the stricken man removed to the General Hospital. Shortly after his arrival there, he lapsed into unconsciousness and passed away at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Schoenfeld was born in Westfield N. Y., where he had his early education, afterwards entering the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating into the Navy in which he served through the war, his rank when he resigned being Lieutenant Commander. He had been studying law for some years and received an honorary degree of bachelor of laws from Columbia University. For a time he was a member of the Manila law firm of Messrs. Ross and Lawrence, coming to Shanghai six years ago to join Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Holcomb. Later he went into partnership with Mr. F. J. Schuhl former U. S. Court Commissioner, the firm opening offices at 141 Szechuen Road.

On December 31, 1918, Mr. Schoenfeld was married in New York to Miss Ethel Goodman, daughter of the late Colonal Thomas Goodman, U.S.A., whose widow is now visiting her daughter. Soon after coming to Shanghai, Mr. Schoenfeld purchased a home at 27 Rue Corneille, where he and Mrs. Schoenfeld entertained a large circle of friends constantly. During the summer, tennis parties were of almost daily occurrence and it was during one of these that Mr. Schoenfeld received the stroke from which he succumbed.

Mr. Schoenfeld was a member of many clubs including the Shanghai Club, American Club, Cercle Sportive Francaise and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington and New York. He was a man of great generosity and would do anything in his power to assist a friend either with legal counsel or more material things. It was often noticeable that whenever any men of the United States Navy stationed in Shanghai fell into trouble, his firm went to their defence gratis. His recreation was golf and he seldom missed a Saturday during the season at Kiangwan.

As a man, John W. Schoenfeld was exceedingly keen in his estimates of character, but generally was able to see the better points in his fellowmen and even for those whom he disliked, could always find mitigating traits. His knowledge of law was profound, for he never gave up studying a case until he had mastered every detail and had found some precedent that applied. In his death the Shanghai American Bar sustains a loss that cannot readily be filled.

The sympathy of the whole American community will go out to Mrs. Schoenfeld in her bereavement, for none of the younger matrons has a wider circle of friends, including not only the permanent residents, but hundreds of Navy and Army families, temporary sojourners in Shanghai.—"China Press."

FOR PAPUAN.

MACDONALD OF "WHITE FANG" FAME.

The explorer-geologist Alexander MacDonald, who was associated with the late Jack London in the Klondike gold rush in 1897, after which London immortalised his (MacDonald's) dog, White Fang, in his famous book, has departed from London, accompanied by his wife, with the intention of travelling 600 miles up the Fly River, Papua. He hopes to locate and live among almost unknown pigmies, and says that his wife will be the first white woman to enter the heart of Papua.

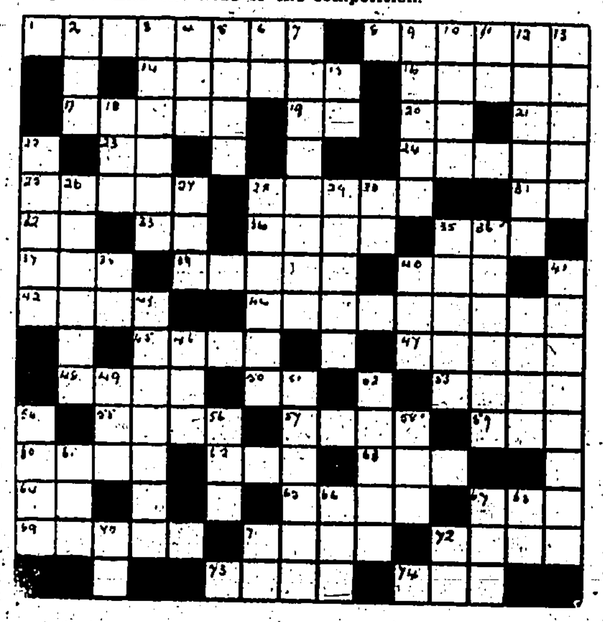
"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

[SECOND SERIES.]

NO. 14—$50 MUST BE WON

FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

1. The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of $50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the $50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-Words,"
c/o "China Mail" Offices,
No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIRS,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....
for .....solution (s) which are attached.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

Across.

1. A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition and reduced to small portions.
8. Sparing.
14. A genus of birds of the kite kind.
16. To gild or adorn.
17. Rages.
19. A relation of degree.
20. B. A. (Actual).
21. Sun God.
23. Tina.
24. Pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.
25. To ask.
28. Summoned.
31. C. H. (Actual).
32. Personal pronoun.
33. A. L. (Actual).
34. A species of goat found in the Alps.
35. A quadruped of the stag kind.
37. Epoch.
39. Draws up.
40. Before.
42. Struck.
44. The bitter principle of Iceland moss.
45. To annul.
47. A sot.
48. A book.
60. Compass point (abb.).
53. To cry aloud.
55. To support.
57. To diminish by little and little.
59. Silly fellow.
60. To murmur.
62. Period.
63. Utilize.
64. Bone.
65. A bear.
67. An antelope having the neck, body and tail of a horse, and single recurved horns.
69. Needle.
71. To spot, as with ink.
72. Dregs.
73. A plant of the genus Beta.
74. Snare.

Down.

2. A garden plot usually half an acre.
3. Delay.
4. An ear of corn.
5. Business.
6. Negative prefix.
7. Easily persuaded.
9. Furious.
10. Free of rent or service.
11. Proceed.
12. A spirituous liquor manufactured in the East Indies.
13. Physician.
15. S. T. (Actual.
18. To employ.
22. The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion.
26. To let.
27. To entangle in an intricate manner.
28. A kind of hawk.
29. A shell.
30. E. X. (Actual).
35. Mistake.
36. A genus of birds (L. ocellata) found in Australia.
38. Three toed sloth.
40. Consume.
41. Consisting of earth.
43. A rough cart.
46. Born.
49. To row.
51. The shoulder of a bastion.
52. A concretion.
54. Dark.
56. To scatter hay.
58. Date.
61. To practise customarily.
66. Decay.
67. Obtain.
68. Word of denial.
70. Printers' measure.
71. Exist.
72. L. E. (Actual).

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

SHIPPING SECTION.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

"Hydrangea" (561) British, from Swatow,—Chiu On S.S.—200 passengers, 300 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

"Protesilaus" (6,118) British, from Tacoma, Miike,—B. and S.—45 passengers 2,000 tons flours and general cargo for Hong Kong.

Ming Sang (969) British, from Haiphong,—Jardine's—11 passengers, 1,339 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

"Borneo" (1,297) British, from Haiphong,—Shun Tai S.S. Co.—92 passengers, 1,400 tons rice for Hong Kong.

"Wai Shing" (1,170) British, from Tsingtau, Swatow,—Jardine's,—5 passengers, 817 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 149 tons general (through).

"Oakbank" (3,154) British, from Iloilo,—Bank Line—785 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,000 tons general (through).

"Myrmidon" (3,062) British, from Kobe,—B. and S.—1,000 tons general cargo (through).

"Pres. Pierce" (8,393) American, from San Francisco, Shanghai,—Dollar Line—585 passengers, 2,500 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,600 tons general (through).

"Tonkin" (907) French from Haiphong,—M.M.—20 passengers, 800 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Sandviken (1,775) Norwegian, from Swatow,—Lam Fat Sing—281 passengers, 1,000 tons general cargo (through).

"Dorry" (878) German, from Swatow,—Chow Yon Teng—30 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 370 tons general (through).

"Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from Autau,—Fook Hoi—60 passengers, 30 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

"Hua Lee No. 1" (1,310) Chinese, from Bangkok,—Kwong Nguan Seng—20 passengers, 1,600 tons rice for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For Hoihow:—Menado Maru.
For Tarakan:—Turbo.
For Saigon:—Tai Fook Sing, Stanley Dollar.
For Manila:—Pres. Pierce, Pres. Polk.
For Hongay:—Haldis, Misshin Maru No. 3.
For Singapore:—Kalyan, Penang Maru.
For Bangkok:—Apoey.
For Kongmoon:—Ki Sang.
For Amoy:—Kum Sang.
For Autau:—Tak Hing.

Clearances.

For Shanghai:—Kathe, Rhexenor, Empress of Canada.
For Pakhoi:—Eiger.
For K. C. Wan:—Sunkong.
For Amoy:—Hsin Chang.
For Saigon:—Paul Lecat.

Shipping Abstract.

	Arrivals	Departures	In Port.
British	7	5	38
Japanese	0	3	1
French	1	0	3
Norwegian	1	0	7
Chinese	2	3	16
German	1	0	2
Dutch	0	0	6
American	1	3	0
Panama	0	0	1
Portuguese	0	0	4
	13	14	78

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Yalou" are notified that all claims must reach the Agent before August 4.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Oakbank" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after August 8.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Chenonceaux" are informed by the Agent that all claims must be sent to him before August 12.

TAI O HARBOUR.

ALLEGED FAILURE TO REPORT.

HARBOUR OFFICE CASES.

The master of the steam launch "Kwong Kim" was charged at the Marine Court this morning with unlawfully failing to stop whilst in Tai O Harbour, when called on to do so by the police; also with failing to report his arrival at the Tai O Harbour master's station.

P.s. C. Swan said that at 5 p.m. on Monday he was on the station verandah at Tai O and saw the launch in question with a junk in tow about to leave in the direction of Hong Kong. Witness repeatedly blew four blasts on a police whistle as a signal for the launch to stop but the coxswain took no notice. The launch was then about 200 yards from the shore.

From the verandah of the station, witness fired a shot from a Winchester rifle across the bows of the launch, but still no notice was taken, and the launch continued in the direction of Hong Kong. The launch had not reported its arrival at Tai O Harbour, according to regulations, and witness sent a telephone message to Tsimshatsui station where the launch was stopped on arrival.

As complainant wished for an adjournment for calling further witnesses, the case was adjourned until the 10th inst.; bail being allowed in two sureties of $100 each.

For the same offence, of failing to report arrival at Tai O—the master of a junk was fined $50.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
NYANZA	7,023	4th Aug. 10 a.m.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,005	6th Aug. Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London
* DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

* Calls at Port Sudan.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

SANTHIA	7,754	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.,	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
TALAMBA	8,018	10th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MALWA	10,986	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., HONGKONG. Agents.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE

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(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.,

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	9th Aug.
S.S. "MENTOR"	Via Suez Canal	26th Aug.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	Via Suez Canal	11th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers departed by the Dollar Liner "President Pierce" from Hong Kong for Manila on August 2 were:—

Mr. J. Brittlebank, Miss F. Calderon Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Duckworth, Miss M. R. Griswold, Mrs. S. G. Higgins, Miss L. M Harshman, Mr. G. Lynam, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. March, Mr. C. L. Mathisen, Mr. F. R. Miller, Mrs. R. S. Pershing, Mr. and Mrs. De F. Spencer, Master De F. Spencer, Jr., Master P. Spencer, Messrs. W. G. Scharggenberg, C. Whitney, R. A. Worrabe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris, Mr. Y. Kanayama, Madame Dumont, Capt. R. R. Flood, Mr. I. Caraldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Angara, Mrs. C. E. Meyer, Mr. T. Akiyama, Miss M. Girbons, Messrs: T. B. Heirjee, Wong Ning, Mrs. K. Koblukoff, Rev. B. D. Barry, Mr. Chung Yet You, Miss R. Anderson, Miss N. Davis, Mrs. J. R. Mauresa, Miss D. Dolarico, Mr. C. Garcia, Dr. A. Baltazar and Miss F. Baltazar.

FIRST TURBINE STEAMER.

Presentation to the Science Museum.

The after part of the "Turbinia," the first vessel to be propelled by steam turbine, was put on board a steamer at Newcastle for transport to the Thames and thence to the Science Museum at South Kensington, to which it has been presented by Sir Charles Parsons and the directors of the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company. The whole vessel was offered, but as it could not be accommodated for reasons of space, it has been cut in two, and the after portion, 45ft. in length, containing the engines and propellers is being placed in the museum.

The construction of the Turbinia," which had a length of 100ft., a beam of 9ft., a draught of 3 ft., and a displacement of 44½ tons, was completed at Wallsend in 1894, and the vessel was in the first instance fitted with a single compound turbine engine of the radial type, which is also being presented to the museum. With this engine, which drove a single shaft, various arrangements and pitches of propellers were tested, but the results compared with the power registered by a transmission dynamometer showed in very case a very low propeller efficiency. This original turbine was therefore removed, and replaced by the existing machinery, which consists of three separate turbines—high-pressure, intermediate, and low-pressure—driving three shafts—starboard, port, and centre respectively. On the centre shaft there is also an astern turbine. This change enabled a speed of 34½ knots to be obtained, and the "Turbinia," darting in and out of the lines in defiance of the patrol boats, was one of the most conspicuous objects at the Naval Review in 1897. The main propelling machinery developed 2,000 h.p. The weights of the ship were as follows:—Machinery, boiler, screws, shafting, tanks, &c., 22 tons; hull complete, 15 tons; coal and water 7½ tons.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Devanha" left Singapore for this port on July 31 at 9 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about noon.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benlawers" from Leith, Middlesbro', Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here on August 6.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" is due at Hong Kong on August 8 at 5 p.m.

The s.s. "Fiume-L" (D. & Co.) from Trieste, sailed from Aden on July 18, and is due in Hong Kong on August 18.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected here:—

"Athos II," August 30.

"D'Artagnan," September 18.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer		Sailing
Canton	WAISHING	Thurs.,	4th Aug., at 9 a.m.
T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Thurs.,	4th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Shanghai via Swatow	YUENSANG	Thurs.,	4th Aug., at 5 p.m.
Haiphong	MINGSANG	Fri.,	5th Aug., at 8 a.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Fri.,	5th Aug., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	HOSANG	Sat.,	6th Aug., at 3 p.m.
T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	WAISHING	Sun.,	7th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Tientsin	CHIPSHING	Mon.,	8th Aug., at 5 p.m.
Kobe via Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama	KUTSANG	Wed.,	10th Aug., at 7 a.m.
T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	HOPSANG	Wed.,	10th Aug., at 10 a.m.
T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Sun.,	14th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	FOOKSANG	Wed.,	17th Aug., at 3 p.m.

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"A DARK PICTURE."

Advocates of Government aid in building up American shipping received strong support from Senator Wesley Jones, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, who declared that without Government help the American merchant marine would completely vanish from the high seas. Senator Jones drew a dark picture of the present state of the commercial fleet, and declared that not a single vessel was being built to-day in American shipyards for overseas trade. Without a subsidy private capital would not give the country a mercantile marine, he said, and as Congress would not grant a subsidy the Government must furnish money to build ships, and, directly or indirectly, operate them. The adoption of such a plan would demonstrate to foreign competitors that they had a rival they could neither defeat nor destroy, Mr. Jones declared, and he and the majority of the Senators on his committee were in favour of it. Specifically he advocated a revolving fund of £25,000,000 to build up-to-date ships, with the provision of an annual replacement sum of £5,000,000. The alternative to some such plan, Senator Jones declared, was a reversion to the condition in which America found herself when she entered the war. If the Government had paid out £6,000,000 a year before the war, she would have had an adequate merchant marine when the war broke out. As things were, the Government had been obliged to spend more than £600,000,000 in constructing a fleet of ships which were now rotting in their docks or had been sold for a song. While the country now had little to show for its £600,000,000, the American people were paying about £8,000,000 annually as interest on the cost of the ships, and would continue to do so for fifty years, Senator Jones concluded, and the money would build no new ships and would not even repair the old ones.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships are at present in harbour.—

North Wall Basin, Delhi; South Wall Basin, Wild Swan; East Wall Basin, Subs. L15 and L19; North Arm, Vindictive; In Dock, Moorhen and Fortol; Taikoo Dock, Foxglove; Kowloon Dock, Sterling; Buoy 1, Argus; Buoy 3, Primauguet (French); Buoy 7, Dauntless; Buoy 12, Argus (French); Buoy 18, Ruthenia; Buoy 25, Kharki.

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All claims must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 12th instant, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

Hong Kong, 3rd August, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "OAKBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th August, 1927, 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 15th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 8th August, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hong Kong, 2nd August, 1927.

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PRESIDENT McKINLEY	Tuesday,	Aug. 30th.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Tuesday,	Sept. 13th.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Tuesday,	Sept. 27th.
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Tuesday,	Oct. 11th.

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Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'brg-S'hmptn	Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'hmptn	Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'brg-S'hmptn	Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'brg-S'hmptn	Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	C'brg-S'hmptn	Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	C'brg-S'hmptn	Nov. 18
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 16	C'brg-S'hmptn	Nov. 23
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 26	C'brg-S'hmptn	Dec. 2

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PRESIDENT GARFIELD	Tuesday,	Aug. 30th	8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	Tuesday,	Sept. 13th	6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE	Tuesday,	Sept. 27th	8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	Tuesday,	Oct. 11th	6.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE	Wednesday, Aug. 10th.
PRESIDENT TAFT	Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Wednesday, Sept. 7th.
PRESIDENT GRANT	Wednesday, Sept. 21st.
PRESIDENT MADISON	Wednesday Oct. 5th.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesday.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON	Aug.	8th	6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	Aug.	16th	8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT	Aug.	16th	6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	Aug.	22nd	6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	Aug.	30th	8.00 a.m.

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REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

Waterlevels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W.L. 31/7	W.L. 1/8
West River at Shishing	+ 41'.0"	0'	+ 23.2	rising
North River at Tsingyuen	+ 28'.7"	0'	+ 10.8	rising
North River at Samshui	+ 27'.3"	5'	+ 15.3	+ 15.3
East River at Shekling	+ 15'.2"	3'	+ 10.1	+ 10.1

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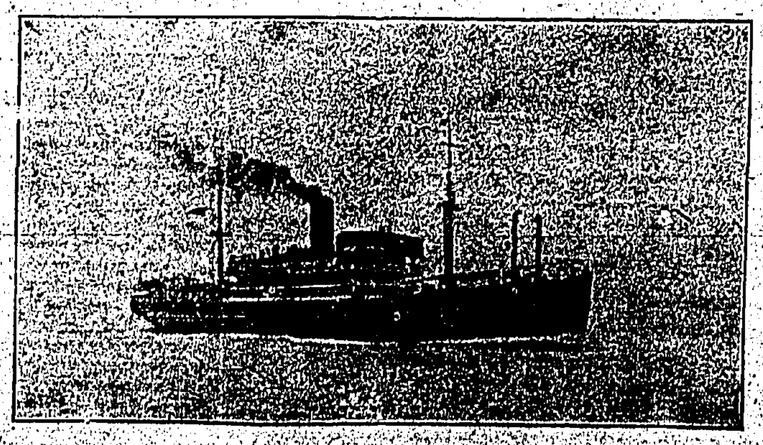

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Overland China Mail.

(The weekly edition of the "China Mail." Annual subscription, H.K. $13 including postage $15, payable in advance.)

Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers
No. 5, WYNDHAM ST., HONGKONG

Telephones Central 22 & 4641.
Cable Address:—Mail, Hongkong.

All communications should be addressed to the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

London Offices:—The Far Eastern Advertising Agency (London), Ltd., 36-38, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2.

BIRTH.

NOBLE.—On July 29, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Noble, a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—COHEN.—On July 14, 1927, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, Edna May, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cohen, Melbourne, Australia, to Stuart Russell Cumberland Shaw, Royal Engineers, Q.V.O., Madras Sappers and Miners, youngest son of the late Major James Shaw, The Cameronians, (Scottish Rifles), and Mrs. Shaw, West Common, Langley, Hants, England.

DEATHS.

HERD.—On July 27, 1927, at Nagasaki, Agnes Frederic Herd.

SCHOENFELD.—On July 27, 1927, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, John William Schoenfeld, aged 51 years.

SEXTON.—On July 27, 1927, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, Robert W. Sexton, aged 65 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Rahim wish to express their deep thanks for the expressions of sympathy and condolence from their numerous friends, customers and relatives in their recent sad bereavement.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1927.

UNITY OF THE POWERS.

A most useful contribution to the subject of unity among the Powers in China and the defence of Treaty rights was recently made by Mr. G. B. Rea, Editor of the "Far Eastern Review," before the National Foreign Trade Council Convention at Detroit. Whilst he submits an earnest plea for the protection of American lives and property, he makes out a strong case for unity and co-operation amongst the Powers. In a convincing manner he demonstrates that no one Power can stand alone, that their interests are not only identical but interdependent, and that if one suffers all must suffer from the anti-foreign movement and from the sheer inability of the various Chinese factions to govern.

According to Mr. Rea America's exports to China total $100,000,000, of which from 30 to 40 per cent. are sold through Japanese firms with offices in America, whilst another 10 to 15 per cent. passes through British hands. Japan buys from America 360,000,000 yen of cotton. The textile industry is the basis of her export trade. If her trade with China collapses, American cotton growers will lose a valuable market. If Japanese and British investments in China are ruined and American firms are forced to leave the country, America's trade with China will drop at least 50 per cent. and America's market in Japan will dwindle to an alarming extent. "Another financial crisis in Britain or Japan," declares Mr. Rea, "will shake the very foundation of world credit, dislocate world trade, and compel America to finance these nations in order to protect her own interests." Thus does he establish his case regarding the inter-dependence of the Powers in China. And thus does he score when he urges co-operation amongst the Powers in the policy of protecting foreigners and upholding Treaty rights in China.

Remarking that the slogan of the Convention which he addressed was "greater national prosperity through foreign trade," he asks: "What will it profit you if you increase your trade in one part of the world and lose it in another? What will you gain by a few more exportations to Latin America or Soviet Russia if you lose out in China: if the purchasing power of Great Britain and Japan, your best customers, is curtailed?" After all, neither American nor British merchants are in China for their health: their mission is trade, and to conduct that mission successfully they must have the fullest possible protection. If that protection cannot be given by the Chinese then obviously it must be given by the Powers acting in unity. That is the only possible angle, and the Editor of the "Far Eastern Review" has performed a distinct service to the cause of unity by emphasising it so strongly before a gathering of his fellow-citizens in Detroit.

Eating and Working.

That the European's mode of life in the Far East and not indulgence in alcohol is the cause of nearly all his troubles, mental and physical, is the interesting theory advanced by a writer in the "Malay Mail." To the doors of alcohol, of course, are these troubles invariably laid, and it is not uncommon for people, other than taipans, when a young fellow is indisposed either physically or mentally, to conjure up visions of that one whisky and soda taken as a "pick-me-up" which has led to many others, with disastrous results to the aforesaid young fellow's health and pocket. In many instances alcohol really is to blame; but, as the writer points out, not always. He outlines the average day's activities of a European who works in an office, and emphasises that in all that time (from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m.) the man has not rested either his mind or his digestion, has eaten a heavy meal in the hottest part of the day, and has ended it by going to sleep on a substantial dinner. As a result, young men in Malaya, after a year, lose their clear skin and bright eyes and are quite unconsciously the victims of indigestion. Depressed and irritable, they take the advice of older men and try a "stengah" or a gin "pahit" to cheer themselves up—with excellent temporary effect. More depression and irritability, and more alcohol, follow, and so commences a distinctly vicious circle. The blame is thrown at the whole system of town life, and the writer says it is past understanding why British methods are adopted by Europeans in the Far East instead of them modelling their lives on those of Europeans in India. Asiatics eat at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., and these are suggested as the probable ideal hours. Their adoption would, of course, interfere with ordinary office routine, so, in the interests of the European out here, the writer suggests that working hours should be altered, not lessened, so that meals may be taken at the hours indicated. The point, as we have said, is an interesting one, and we trust to return to it later.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT FERRY.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—You newspaper men are, surely, the limit when you criticise water side matters, in this case, the Star Ferry. At least be constructive and indicate what is your idea of a sanely constructed landing stage and, further, what are the more important reforms you envisage. What is wrong with the reconstructed landing stage on the Hong Kong side. With regard to the Kowloon side where would you have the Ferry landing other than where it is and if it has to remain where it is what would you recommend doing with it. Just scratch you head a bit and remember that its antiquated surroundings are a wrecked public pier on the one side on the other the architectural monstrosity of a railway station, that the pier is practically embayed by the Kowloon Wharves, that there is a very strong tidal current round the point and that the poor unfortunate coxswains have everything against them when trying to get alongside (not effect a landing, I hope).

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

Yours, etc.,
"PROPELLER."

SOLDIER IN DISTRESS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—I hope this comes to the notice of the specimen of humanity who refused succor to a poor soldier in distress outside Homeville Boarding House last evening around five o'clock. In spite of the efforts of a lady living nearby, who asked this man to help the lad, he merely walked away into the boarding house leaving his fellow countryman on the ground with crowds of Chinese rapidly gathering. The two Indian watchmen did help the soldier and they showed an example which the Homeville resident might have followed.

Two Chinese ricsha coolies dumped the lad out with no small force then ran away leaving him unable to move or help himself. Whether he was drunk or merely sick I cannot say.

There were no police present at the time, in fact except for the police passing on their way to their duty there seldom are any police in the neighbourhood.

At last a young Chinese took the soldier away in his motor car and again an example was shown to the Homeville dweller.

Because I admire the boys who are wearing khaki and because I have worn it myself, I bring this to the notice of the public.

Yours, etc.,
SAMARITAN.

HONG KONG TROOPS.

PUNJABIS ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI.

The following letter appears in the "N. C. D. News" (Shanghai):

Sir,—I don't like rushing into print, and without in any way wishing to minimise the services given by the Glosters and Durhams, I think it should not be forgotten that the first British troops to arrive here were the Punjabis from Hong Kong, who came up at very short notice by the "Glenogle" and "Empress of Asia," and very glad we were to see them.

Copies of the "North China Daily News" go to Hong Kong and their C.O. and officers might think we had very short memories on reading the eulogies to the two white battalions without any mention of theirs.

"Honour to whom honour is due."

I am, etc.,
Resident.

Shanghai, July 26, 1927.

LODGER & FRIENDS.

ROBBERY CHARGE MADE BY WOMAN.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, an armed robbery in which five men were alleged to have taken part was described to Mr. W. Schofield. In the dock were two men charged with complicity in the robbery.

According to police evidence, a lodger of the house went out early on the morning of July 20 and did not return until the evening when he came with two men. Later two others came and were admitted on the understanding that they were the lodger's friends. They all sat talking on the verandah for some time, and then one of the men asked the principal tenant for some tea. While she was getting the tea in her cubicle, one of the men held her there with a dagger, and driven into another cubicle in which were a man and his wife. All three were bound and gagged with rubber balls. The robbers, with the assistance of the lodger then ransacked the flat and stole some jewellery. The principal was able later to release herself and went for the police. Subsequently the two accused were arrested and identified by the principal tenant who said that they were well known to her having been to the house several times to visit the lodger.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

SIKH TROUBLES.

FIVE SUMMONED FOR ASSAULT.

In Major C. Wilson's Court yesterday afternoon, five Sikhs were summoned by another Sikh with assault. It was alleged that the defendants used sticks on the complainant. The attack was made on the complaint on July 14 when he was severely injured in the head and was unconscious for three days in the hospital. Another Sikh who was with the complainant at the time of the assault and was himself injured in the head gave corroborative evidence. The assault it was stated, was a sequel to a quarrel between some Sikhs in May last, when the complainant and several others were bound over to keep the peace. The complainant was on that occasion also fined $100 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell for the possession of a lethal weapon. Major Willson gave an adjournment until next Tuesday, the defendants being allowed bail in the sum of $500 each.

M. MOISEVISTCH.

RECITALS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

M. Benno Moiseivistch, the world renowned pianist, is due here to-morrow by the s.s. "Deyanha" and will give recitals at the Theatre Royal on August 6 and 8, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

"I never attempt to play anything that does not appeal to me," so says the Russian pianist who, under Strok's direction is to play at the Theatre Royal on the above day, "because to do so would be not giving my best, which means ceasing to be an artist."

Of the much abused word "interpretation," he declares there is no standard interpretation for a piece of music. It constantly varies with the performers' moods. He himself, he admits, can not play the same piece exactly the same way twice, that is, conciously. "Without individuality there is little of interest in an artist. That is why I am always striving to convey what the music means to me."

P'RAPS—P'RAPS NOT!

Specialist (to small girl, who is crying because she has overheard that she is to have her appendix taken out): "Don't cry, Betty. It won't hurt you, I promise you."

Betty (still crying): "I know; b-but it will leave a n-nasty mark."

Specialist: "Oh, well, no one will see that."

Betty: "But, b-but fashions do change so."

* * *

A certain Frenchman was in a barber's shop one day when one of his creditors entered, and immediately started demanding money, creating quite a scene. The Frenchman, who was lathered ready for shaving, replied:—

"Won't you wait till I'm shaved?"

"Oh, yes," said the dunning one.

Whereupon the debtor, making the barber a witness of the conversation, immediately wiped the lather from his face, and wore a beard till the day of his death.

* * *

We sympathise with the goal-keeper who nimbly attempted to climb out of harm's way during the progress of a recent match. No doubt he felt he was blocking the opening a little, which wasn't fair from his point of view. Rumour says he will keep goal from behind the net in future.—"Singapore Free Press."

* * *

"Your doctor prescribed a change of climate. Aren't you going abroad?"

"No. I'm just stopping in London."

"Why?"

"Because the climate changes here more than anywhere else.

* * *

A popular member of a Lancashire bowling club came into money and took up golf. Meeting one of his old friends one day he took him out for a day at the golf club. Next evening at the bowling club the friend was asked how he had fared.

"Well," he said, "ah'd a right good time wi' George, but eh lads, that golf game is t' funniest as ever ah seen, knockin' little ball all ower t' shop wi' sticks! Ay, an' there was times when we was as much as two miles from t' bar!"

* * *

Tomkins: "As you know, Jones, I am by way of being an anti-motorist, but I must say I have just seen a novel and moving sight."

Jones: "What was that?"

"I saw quite a number of motorists slow down and deliberately turn aside in order to avoid running over an animal in the road."

Jones: "Ah, so they are not all inhuman! What animal was it?"

"A circus elephant."

The Villain: "Ha, ha! You shall be mine, my beauty, by fair means or foul!"

The Heroine (absent-mindedly): "Yes, of course, it's all right so long as you have means!"

* * *

Two women were passing a butcher's shop. A large pig's head lying on a marble slab with a lemon thrust in its mouth caught their eyes.

"Oh!" said one. "I'm glad I saw that, it had nearly slipped my memory!"

"What had?" asked the other.

"Why, that I promised Uncle George to buy him a new pipe for his birthday!"

* * *

Mother, father, and Willie were in mid-Channel. It was rather rough. Father did not feel too well, neither did mother.

Mother was also driven to distraction by the mischievous antics of the boy.

Finally, she appealed to her husband:

"Father, do speak to Willie," and in a very faint voice father said, "How are you, Willie?"

* * *

Builder's Foreman: "Excuse me, but are you the lady that's singing?"

Miss Trill: "Yes, I was singing. Why?"

Builder's Foreman: "Might I ask you not to hold on to that top note so long, because my men have knocked off work twice already, mistakin' it for the dinner whistle."

IS THAT SO?

Thoughts Terse, Perverse—and Worse.

BY "THE MAILMAN."

"Puzzled" wants to know if the Sun Yat-sen lectures in the "China Mail" are obtained through the means of spiritualism.

* * *

Easy lies the head with a permanent wave.

* * *

Peter won't believe that Li Chai-sum can't be killed until some of our Hong Kong motor drivers have had a chance at him.

* * *

In this changing world the ups to-day may be the downs to-morrow.

* * *

Anent the coastal strike; "Propaganda, which has been published in the way of newspaper articles by persons who are not too well acquainted with the full facts of the situation, is being disregarded by both sides," says the local "Post." . . . . Why publish it then?

* * *

Men no longer hide behind women's skirts. Neither do women.

* * *

There is no truth in the rumour that the Hong Kong Boxing Association has decided to "pack up" in view of Sir Hall Caine's indictment of the "degrading sport."

* * *

The man who thinks he's a devil with the ladies usually is—a devil of a bore.

* * *

The Prince of Rumania has discovered that the throne can't be bought for a song—or a Carol.

* * *

Peak residents seem somewhat piqued at the action taken by the Police in enforcing the muzzling order.

* * *

An optimist is a woman that marries a man.

* * *

Gardening Note:—Garden crops may need rain, but the weeds never seem to.

* * *

There is no truth in the rumour that, in view of the miserable climatic conditions on Monday, the Government is Gazetting a postponed August Bank Holiday.

* * *

The man who succeeds in the world is the man who attracts attention.

* * *

Lo and behold the beacon blinking blithely, but pity the poor white lines, un-copped and ignored.

* * *

Miss H. K.—"Father, can you let me have a little money? I haven't a skirt fit to wear."

Mr. H. K.—"Well, what of it? If any of you girls have these days, you're not wearing them."

* * *

No, Peter, Civil Servants are not going to suffer a 10 per cent. salary reduction because the P.W.D. must not levy fines.

* * *

A man wrapped up in himself makes a very small package.

* * *

Money "hoarding" by foreign banks in Hong Kong is upsetting certain Chinese . . . . Yes, it must seem a real pity to some of 'em that the Hankow and Nanking incidents can't be staged here.

* * *

Some day people, says Peter, will realise that the human knee is a joint and not an entertainment.

* * *

When detected stealing, a Chinese frankly admitted his offence. . . . A perfect little gentleman.

* * *

An "expert European gentleman" wants to start a firm . . . . to turn out more "experts"?

* * *

"A fellow just told me I looked like you."

"Where is he? I'd like to knock his block off."

"I killed him."

* * *

It is suggested that local native banks should pool their resources. . . . But who is going to hold the pool?

An American doctor claims to have discovered a new serum for prolonging life. . . . Local folk only smile and say "Is it worth while?"

* * *

"My sister is awfully lucky," said one little Kowloonite to another.

"Why?"

"She went to a Peak party last night where they played a game in which the men either had to kiss a girl or pay a forfeit of a box of chocolates."

"Well, how was your sister lucky?"

"She came home with 13 boxes of chocolates."

* * *

News of the "Sai On's" escape came like a "bolt" from the blue.

* * *

According to the Vernacular press, a Chinese merchant at Yaumati has been visited by the ghost of his former partner, who informed him he was managing a firewood business in a "foreign" place. . . . . I don't want to jump to conclusions, but there's one "place" where firewood must be in constant demand.

* * *

"Retiring First Sea Lord" (local heading). . . . . Just like the Silent Navy.

* * *

"The Star Ferry Company is to be congratulated." . . . . Yes, on a lot of things.

* * *

Russian Fleet volunteers' pay was despatched in parcels of smoked salmon. . . . . Always something fishy about Soviet money.

* * *

I love to watch the rooster crow,
He's like so many men I know
Who brag and bluster, rant and shout,
And beat their manly chests—without
The first dashed thing to brag about.

* * *

According to a contemporary, the production of "infernal machines" by revolutionaries in Canton is on the increase. . . . Figures of the motor licences recently issued disclose a similar state of affairs in Hong Kong.

* * *

Enough's as good as any feast, they say,
With which contention I'll not disagree;
But I protest, in my own modest way,
More than enough, is good enough for me.

* * *

Now that Hong Kong's white lines and Kowloon's haunted house have ceased to be novelties, perhaps the Peak will organise a tiddly-winks tournament on the Club tennis courts.

* * *

Rumour from above: There will be no Peak bowls club as members refuse to play with second hand "woods."

* * *

Soliloquises the "Daily Press": "We have seen many a good fellow in this Colony deny himself leisure in the great endeavour to retire as quickly as possible only to find, when retirement has come that it was not altogether a blessing." . . . . Where did he spend it—in jail?

* * *

"Lonely Gentleman would like companionship of similarly situated Lady, Genuine." Local Advt. . . . . Only a real lady, of course, would reply.

* * *

Boss (watching Scots employee closely examining salary cheque): What's the matter? Isn't it right?

Jack: Aye—and just!"

* * *

The essence of impudence: The budding taipan who, when the Peak car broke down the other morning, ordered the conductor to telephone to the Kowloon Railway Station and have the train held until he arrived!

JAPANESE PEERS.

MUSTN'T ELOPE WITH FILM QUEENS.

Tokyo, July 15.

Eloping with moving picture beauties in Japan may be all right for a commoner, but a peer must exercise more restraint if he wishes to retain his title.

This ruling has been handed down by the imperial household department in connection with the case of Ryoichi Takeuchi, son of Baron Takeuchi, who scandalized the natives by eloping with Miss Yoshiko Okada, a comedy cinema star.

The imperial household ruled that young Takeuchi would not be permitted to inherit his father's title and that the title must lapse unless the father disowns the son and adopts some other young man as his heir.—"Associated Press."

PRIESTS FREE.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO ORDERS RELEASE.

Mexico City, July 15.

President Calles ordered the immediate release of all Catholic priests and laymen imprisoned during the last six months on charges of sedition and conspiracy against the State.

Federal agents, following an exhaustive investigation of conditions throughout Mexico, reported to President Calles yesterday that revolutionary activities had virtually ceased everywhere. This report prompted the order releasing Catholic prisoners.

The approaching election is also thought to have influenced the administration of the direction of conciliation and clemency.—United Press.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE LONG ARM.

The Law In Film At The World.

The prison doors opened slowly, reluctantly, and out walked Mike Horgan, a free man. Followed weeks of struggle to earn an honest living, the heart-breaking search for a job, hounded by detectives, but happy withal in the love of Nancy Preston, widow of his prison pal, and her young son, Busby. Then came privation, persecution and disappointment, till at last—a job. Then suddenly a robbery, a murder, and a "frame up." Once more the prison doors swung open. But this time—the rest is the story of "Nancy Preston Vs. The People," which is showing at the World Theatre for the last time to-day, at 5.15 and 9.20 only, as stated in our advertising columns. "The People Vs. Nancy Preston" is notable alike for the exciting story and for the acting of the two principal players, Marguerite de la Motte as Nancy Preston, and John Bowers as the convict who strives to go straight.

REVUES FOR KOWLOON.

Miss "Jo" Wrenn, a charming member of the new Our Cabaret company of ten London artistes, which is to give a series of revues in the Star Theatre, starting next Saturday, August 6, at 9.30 p.m.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Last Showing of "Merry Widow."

The experiment made by the Queen's Theatre in holding revival nights of pictures which have won special favour in Hong Kong is proving a marked success, judging from the welcome given yesterday to the first of the pictures to be screened again, "The Merry Widow," Erich Von Stroheim's brilliant screen version of the famous stage success. "The Merry Widow" will be shown in the Queen's Theatre for the last time this evening, and such is the fine acting of Mae Murray and John Gilbert in the leading roles, the splendid settings and the ever delightful music, that the farewell performances are likely to be as crowded as any yet seen in Hong Kong for this great production.

STAR THEATRE.

"A Woman of the World."

Easily the best medium Pola Negri has had to date, from a strictly story point of view, the Paramount success, "A Woman of the World," which will be screened in the Star Theatre for the last time this evening, claims attention alike for its note of drama and for its light comedy vein. Pola Negri plays the part of a heart-broken countess who becomes the centre of a series of unusual events in an American small town. The picture is full of interest, the director having made a skilful blend of the comic and the dramatic.

RADICAL COUNTESS.

GIVEN STATE FUNERAL IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, July 17.

Thousands viewed the body of Countess Markievicz, radical Republican leader, as it lay in state in Rotonda Hall to-day.

An impressive state funeral under the auspices of the Sian Fail branch of Sinn Fein was held before the burial. Eamonn de Valera and 40 Republican deputies were present at the services and followed the hearse to the cemetery. High church and government officials from all counties of the Free State attended.—"United Press."

HACKED-OFF LEG.

MUTILATED PRISONER LOOKS ON.

INSURANCE FRAUD CHARGE.

An amputated leg preserved in chemicals which has hitherto been believed to be missing was produced in court in Vienna in the trial in which Emil Marek, an engineer-inventor, who is charged with fraud and slander, is accused of having deliberately hacked off his left leg with an axe after insuring himself against disablement for £80,000.

Accused with him are his wife, Martha, aged 29; her sister, Paula Löwenstein, 32, charged with aiding and abetting him; and Karl Mraz, hospital attendant at Modling and his wife, Marie Mraz, charged with slander.

An intensely dramatic scene occured when two heavy blocks of timber were shown in court which Marek was said to have been shaping with a shorthandled axe with a broad, curved blade (also produced) when, as he claims, the accident happened by which he almost severed his leg, which was later amputated in hospital.

Marek was required to describe exactly the position he occupied, squatting with his legs apart, and how the axe fell.

He persisted in declaring that he only felt frightful agony, screamed, and fainted, and that his injured leg was resting on the block when he recovered consciousness, with his wife, mother-in-law and sister-in-law round him.

Marek, in an exhaustive account of his career, said he insured for £20,000 against death and £80,000 against disablement. The premium was nearly £200 a year for the accident policy, payable in instalments every second month. He paid the first instalment, about £30, and received a policy on June 11, 1925. The accident occurred on the following morning, and his wife made a claim next day.

Marek made eloquent professions of his passionate love for his wife and the perfect happiness of their marriage. Counsel for the prosecution is seeking to prove that Marek performed mutilation for the purpose of providing his wife with wealth and sharing her happiness after a rapid recovery.

A COLLEGE GARDEN.

Oxford is so beautiful under the blue skies of early summer that it is even possible to forgive the February floods. It is a city of green and gold; all the trees are in full leaf; the river meadows are ablaze with yellow buttercups, and countless laburnums are dropping gold along the tree-bordered roads of North Oxford, writes a correspondent to the "Times."

The college gardens are islands of quiet in the busy sea of Oxford life. They recall Matthew Arnold's phrase, "toil unsevered from tranquillity"; for in Oxford, as nowhere else, one finds business with a background of leisure. Tranquillity, perhaps, would be the last word an undergraduate would use to describe the whirl of his activities; yet he knows how to laze on the Cherwell on summer afternoons. And even though Oxford grows fuller and the traffic more congested every year, it is always possible to step aside from the main stream into quiet byways, or to get a glimpse of an old garden through an archway. Another certain way to find tranquillity is to pass up the steps of the Bodleian library into the quiet world of books.

But it is in the college gardens that this central peace is most surely found, and, in particular, in the garden of St. John's. Here are wide spaces, greenness, quiet, the beauty of grey stone and bright flowers, also the friendly comradeship of birds. Each part of it has its special appeal. To some, the grey stonework of Laud's garden front, with the flowering clematis and wistaria, is its greatest charm. From a seat under the wall there is a vista of green turf, backed by tall trees—chestnuts, copper-beech, and ilex. Here and there a student sits surrounded by his books, but there are no loud voices heard in this tranquil spot. In some moods the elm-bordered lawn at the back of the garden is most attractive; it is always cool and shady; few flowers are seen, except the white drift of daisies, which have a special licence here, though they dare not so much as raise their heads on the velvet turf where the archers disport themselves in view of the garden front.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

August 3—Queen's Theatre: "The Merry Widow."

August 3—World Theatre; "The People vs. Nancy Preston."

August 3—Star Theatre, Kowloon; "A Woman of the World."

August 3—Concert at the "Better 'Ole," 7 p.m.

August 4—Informal Dance at "Cheer O," 7 p.m.; Concert at "Better 'Ole," 7 p.m.

August 5—Concert at "Cheer 'O," 7 p.m.; at Shamshuipo Camp, 7 p.m.

August 3-4—Josef Borissoff, world famous violinist performs his 100th concert, at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, 9.15 p.m.

August 4-5-6—Pot-pourri entertainment by the Wild Swan Co-optimists at Royal Naval Canteen Theatre, 8.30 each evening.

August 6—Charles Chamier presents "Our Cabaret," in a series of Intimate Revues, beginning with "Cocktails," at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.30 p.m.

August 6, 8—Benno Moiseivistch, world-renowned pianist, gives his recitals at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

August 8—Concert by Leo Podolsky, famous pianist, and Vera Mirova, premiere danseuse, Queen's Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

August 22—Social Service for Service men on the roof of St. Peter's Y.M. Club.

Lammert's Auctions.

August 4-5—Household furniture, pictures, curios, etc., of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, No. 5, Peak Road, 11 a.m.

September 15— Valuable properties in the New Territories, at Messrs. Lammerts' Sales Room, 8, Duddell Street, 3 p.m.

Meetings.

August 5—Extraordinary Meeting of M.Y. San Co., Ltd., (In liquidation 92-98 Queen's Road, Central, 2.30 p.m.

August 18—Meeting of Creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd., Liquidators Office, 3, Queen's Road Central, H. K. noon.

Miscellaneous.

August 3—Whist drive at the "Cheer 'O," 7.30 p.m.

August 5—Whist drive at St. John's Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.

August 6—Launch picnic for the Service men.

August 7—Theosophical Society launch Picnic, 3.45 p.m.

August 8—Social for Service men at St. Peter's Y.M. Club House.

August 13—Moonlight bathing picnic under the auspices of St. Peter's Y.M. Club.

August 26—Whist drive at St. John's Cathedral Hall.

FILIPINO UNIONS.

INVITED TO HANKOW CONFERENCE.

Manila, July 25.

The Philippine Labour Unions have been invited to a conference in Hankow next September of the League Against Colonial Oppression in the Far East. The invitation has been issued from the headquarters of the League in Belin. Up to the present the local Labour Unions have not reached any decision on the matter.

$50,000 FOR LEPERS.

New York, July 26.

The leprosy eradication drive which started yesterday has already resulted in collections of $50,000 out of the $2,000,000 which has been set as the goal of the campaign.

After the New York drive is well under way, the campaign in Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities will be organised.

It is possible that committees will be appointed in all American cities over 100,000 population if developments warrant.—Associated Press.

The Malacca Observer records the death of Mr. Tan Jiak Hoe, J.P., at his residence in Heeren Street. The late Mr. Jiak Hoe was born in Malacca in 1878. He was a director of the Malacca Electric Lighting Co., from its inception, and was the chairman of the Ayer Molek Rubber Co. for many years.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Incorporated Society of Planters will hold a dinner at the Runnymede Hotel, Penang, on August 15.

If the League of Nations would only agree not to have another war until the last one is paid for, everlasting peace would be assured.—Lord Dewar.

Inspector T. A. Chilcott, O.C.P.D., Bagan Serai, has assumed duty as second Inspector at the Central Police Station, Kuala Lumpur, replacing Inspector W. Poundall, transferred.

It is understood that 6,000 workers out of over 12,000 now employed in the Rawasaki Dockyards will be taken over by the Navy, while the Company have decided to dismiss 3,000 workers.

Major C. Willson yesterday fined a Chinese $100 or two months' hard labour for the unlawful possession of 425 popiu lottery tickets. He said that they were left with him for safe keeping. The tickets were seized by the police when they raided the accused's house in Wellington Street on Monday.

John Benjamin Thomas, the 15-year-old boy charged in the U.S. Court, at Shanghai, on several counts involving housebreaking and grand larceny, pleaded guilty before Judge Purdy. The youth of the boy calling for leniency, his Honour deferred sentence for 30 days until the Court should have had time to communicate with the State Department at Washington regarding the feasibility of sending the lad back to America, where he could be placed in a reformatory or similar institution.

A mild sensation has been caused in the South African Parliament by the action of the Senate in regard to the Precious Stones Bill, the third reading of which it passed but in such an amended form that, according to the mine representatives, the Bill has been practically wrecked. The diamond interests fear the effect on world markets and on the price of stones. The Union Government have definitely refused the Senate's amendments, and the latter will now have to decide whether it will abide by its amendments, reject the Bill as it stands, or give way.

Two Chinese who had in their possession 12,000 popiu lottery tickets worth $15,000 were yesterday charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy. A Chinese detective, as the result of information received, stopped the two accused as they were coming ashore from a scavenging boat, and the tickets were found tied round the accused's waists. One of the men attempted to escape capture by jumping into the harbour, but was subsequently secured. The Magistrate fined the accused $250 each, or, in default, three months' jail.

Messrs. Watson's are advertising their carbolic soap as a form of treatment for prickly heat.

The voluntary liquidation of the Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, whose share capital is £6,900,000, is announced in the "London Gazette."

The new 43,500 ton gross French liner, "Ile de France," which will ply between New York and Cherbourg, carries three seaplanes in addition to her complement of life boats.

Small pox, diphtheria, enteric fever, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever and influenza all claimed a victim during the week ended July 30, according to local health returns. In all 14 cases of notifiable diseases were reported.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has decided to open from August 8 a sub-agency at Sitiawan. The Agency will be entrusted to the firm of Aylesbury and Nutter, general merchants and shipping agents. The district is developing rapidly and a Sanitary Board, apart from that of Lower Perak, was recently formed.

An important treaty has lately been ratified between Siam and Indo-China and will be in force for 10 years. It provides for a neutral area along the banks of the River Khong, which forms the boundary between the two countries, and this area will be closed to soldiers though open to the police. Only unarmed aeroplanes will be allowed to land. Any criminal arrested by the authorities will have to be handed over to the nation to which he belongs and both countries agree to improve all communications. No camps or aerodromes will be allowed in the neutral area.

Owing, it is thought, to the failure of a nullah in Waterloo Road to hold the volume of water that poured down the hillside in Kowloon during the rainstorm shortly after mid-day yesterday, Nathan Road (between President Buildings and the Orient Tobacco Factory) was flooded to a considerable depth by water pouring down from Dundas street and Waterloo Road. Many Chinese shops and buildings were flooded, also a row of houses near the Ho Mun Tin railway bridge and Gascon's Motor Agency premises. The floods quickly subsided with the cessation of the rainstorm, and the flooded premises were cleared.

Inspector William Poundall, of the Central Station, Kuala Lumpur, leaves for Bagan Serai, where he will take charge as O.C.P.D.

A Madras message reports that the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee have unanimously nominated Dr. Ansari for the Presidentship of the forthcoming Madras Congress.

In Singapore, a Chinese was prosecuted for cruelty to thirteen turtles and two crocodiles. The turtles had their fore-fins pierced and tied in order to prevent them from moving about, while the two crocodiles had their legs tied very tightly to their bodies, and their snouts were also tied. The accused was fined $20 or twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment. Solomon probably would have untied the crocodiles.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A Launch Picnic will be held (weather permitting) on SUNDAY, August 7th.

The launch leaves Queen's Pier at 3.45 p.m.

Speculation is rife in Hampstead, N.W., about the fate of the house at Holly Hill, once occupied by Romney, the portrait painter, which has been bought by Benskin's Watford Brewery, Ltd., the owners of the Holly Bush Tavern, immediately behind it. Col. W. H. Briggs, chairman and managing director of the brewery, told a reporter that as yet they had not decided what to do with the house. "Whether it will be merged in the Holly Bush Tavern or not I don't know," he said.

A big fire broke out at the 4½ mile, Klang-rd., says the "Malay Mail," when a private smoke-house, containing a large quantity of rubber, was completely gutted. At 7.20 a.m., the fire brigade, under Mr. H. Lloyd, were at practice when they received the call from the Petaling police station, and within a short time arrived at the scene at the junction of the Sungei Besi and Klang roads. The building was blazing fiercely and the brigade, securing their water supply from the river, got the flames under control by 8.30 a.m., and succeeded in saving the adjoining sheds. The damage is roughly estimated at over $2,000. The fire is said to have originated from one of the internal combustion engines.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Dr. R. H. Dannatt, Chief Surgeon, Selangor, who had been in Perak for a few days, has returned to Kuala Lumpur.

Baron Okura is expected to arrive in Penang from Kobe this week-end en route to Siam, where he will be the guest of His Majesty The King.

Mr. A. Hoshino has been elected as Chairman of the new Affiliated Bank, the combinations of the Kawasaki Bank and the Hundredth Bank, in succession to Mr. S. Ichinomiya, who resigned.

Mr. Henry Matthew Snyder, publishers' representative, whose annual trips to the Orient have won him a wide circle of acquaintances and friends at Shanghai, was married at New York on June 25 to Miss Flora Hale Averill.

Amongst the passengers who sailed on board the s.s. "President Pierce" when she left for Manila was Mr. B. A. Hyder, who is making a combined pleasure and business trip, which will cover Singapore and Java.

The Rev. Frances C. Brading, secretary of the Scripture Gift Mission, of 14 Bedford Street, Strand, London, is expected to arrive by the Minderoo in Singapore from Australia. He has been on a tour to Japan, Australia and New Zealand. He expects to stay a few days in Singapore before going through the F.M.S. and on to India.

The King has approved the appointment of the Right Rev. Harold Ernest Bilbrough, M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop Suffragan of Dover and Honorary Canon of Canterbury, to the Bishopric of Newcastle, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, M.A., D.D. Dr. Bilbrough, who is 60 years of age, is a son of Mr. Arthur Bilbrough, of Camden Court, Chislehurst, and is unmarried. He was educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford.

The King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Mr. Harold McKenna to be a Metropolitan police magistrate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Scanlan. Mr. Scanlan, who was Nationalist M.P. for North Sligo until the Free State was established, was appointed a magistrate in 1924. Mr. McKenna, who is 48 years of age, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1903. He is a nephew of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna.

Tientsin papers announce the death of Dr. N. A. Geloodkoff, aged 60, one of the best known Russian medical men in Tientsin.

Mr. Koo Ying-fan, the Nationalist Finance Minister, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday morning by the "President Pierce" on his way to Canton.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Perkins, C.B.E., Traffic Manager, F.M.S.R., Mr. R. W. Hiam, Engineer for Ways and Work's, F.M.S.R., and Mr. W. J. Hastkins, Chief Engineer for Construction F.M.S.R., who arrived in Ipoh on June 9 for an inspection of the newly constructed railway goods shed returned to Kuala Lumpur on June 20 by the mail train. It is understood that the new goods shed will be ready for occupation by this month.

A Penang correspondent wiring on July 21 states that the wedding took place at the Church of the Assumption, the Rev. Father Devals officiating, of Capt. Paul Fogarty, of Palawan Estate, Bidor, to Silva Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir David and Lady Hennessy, of Melbourne, Australia. The bride was given away by Major Neville Stevens, of Ipoh, and Capt. C. Y. Husband was best man. The honeymoon was to be spent at the Crag.

Passengers leaving on the "Empress of Canada" to-day for Vancouver via Shanghai and ports include Mr. M. H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacons, for Europe, via Canada; Mrs. Biggar for Chicago; Mr. G. Hogg, manager of the National City Bank of New York, Hong Kong, for Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss *Ontolani*, the first mentioned being Commissioner of the Chinese Post Office at Canton, for Shanghai; Mr. P. H. Suckling, of the Hong Kong Shanghai Hotels, for Shanghai, and several officers of the Scots Guards for Shanghai.

Mr. Herbert William Prichard, K.C., Procureur and Advocate-General, Mauritius, has been appointed a Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, and that he will take up his duties in September next. Mr. Prichard, who is 54 years of age, was educated at Keble College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, in 1892. He practised in London for eight years and became a stipendary magistrate at Trinidad in 1910 and a Puisne Judge, Mauritius, in 1915. He was confirmed in his appointment as Procureur and Advocate-General in 1922.

SPORTS

LAWN BOWLS.

Stirring Finishes in the League.

TAIKOO'S "DOUBLE" DRAW.

Changes In Second Division Prospects.

[By "Short Head."].

Last Saturday the feature of the matches in the Lawn Bowls League was the number of exciting finishes. At the Valley the Craigengower C.C. gained a couple of useful points at the expense of the Civil Service C.C., the latter being now second from the bottom with four points for eight matches against the Kowloon Cricket Club's two points for nine games. Another slip by the Civil Servants and a win for the K.C.C. would see both Clubs fighting to escape relegation to the Second Division. As the Civil Service cannot win Second Division honours, nor yet finish at the bottom of that Division, they would be well advised to strengthen the first team. Against the Craigengower C.C. on Saturday it is true that they were up on two rinks and only lost by five all over, but their position is now too precarious to run any more risks of losing points.

A keen fight was witnessed between Basa's rink and Oswick's, the verdict going to the former by three shots. Pendered was more successful against Omar, whom he beat by five points, but Deakin found himself seven shots to the bad against Rumjahn, who gathered in a six at the fifth head. Pendered "collected" a six at the ninth head and a four in the tenth head, which made all the difference in the result on this rink.

Police Triumph at Kowloon.

In writing last Friday I remarked that the Police would start favourites against the Kowloon Cricket Club, even although the match took place on the latter's green. They justified this prediction by winning on all three rinks, and finishing with a credit balance of 16 shots. The K.C.C. teams could not be characterised as representative of their real strength, but doubtless they will be content at the end of the season if the second string win the championship of that Division. Moss's rink on Saturday beat Gibson's by seven shots, but the play was closer than the score indicates. Indeed, the art of placing the jack made all the difference, especially on a partially heavy green. It is surprising how few leads place the jack to suit the green or even their own play. Time and again many of them place the jack just where their opponents can score most, and thus do many rinks go down! Mair's rink was successful over Overy's by one shot only, thanks to a six gained by Overy in the ninth head. Heavy scoring was witnessed in the third rink, where West beat Pile by eight shots—31—23. Pile had two fives—on the fourth and twentieth heads—whilst West secured a six on the twelfth head.

A Draw at Taikoo.

The best finish of the day was witnessed at Taikoo where the Kowloon Bowling Green Club shared the points. Wotherspoon went down to W. Macfarlane by four shots, even although he scored a five at the eleventh head. This advantage was short-lived, as Macfarlane scored a six in the very next head. Then, from being up ten shots at the sixteenth head Macfarlane could finish only four up—25—21.

An equally stern struggle was witnessed between Wallace's and W. Russell's teams. The latter led most of the way but in the last five heads Wallace scored 4, 1, 8, 3, 1—13 in all—and finished five shots to the good. Quite a good recovery!

It was left to Morrison and Holland, who were the last to finish, to provide the thrills. Morrison scored a four at the sixth head and a five at the eleventh head, whilst Holland got a five at the fourteenth head. In the final head Morrison lay one but, Holland trailed the jack and lay four. Morrison was chaffingly challenged to "lock up his tools in the club-house" and simply had to do something great. Hence his last wood "jinked" through half a dozen front bowls in a most marvellous manner and lay third. Thus Holland won the game by one shot, which enabled his side to tie.

East Point Surprised.

Few, if any, expected the East Point Recreation Club to be beaten on their own green by the Craigengower C.C., but the latter won on two rinks and drew in the next, winning by a margin of 14 shots. McKellar's rink could only draw with Sellwood's—18 all—but McTavish went down to Knott by eight shots, whilst Whiteford was six to the bad against Rodriguez. The result may impair East Point's chances for the championship, as they have now lost four matches as compared with two each by the K.C.C. and Taikoo and three by the K.B.G.C.

Taikoo's Second Draw.

As the first Taikoo team drew, so did the second team when they met the Club de Recreio at King's Park. The best performance was that of Souza's rink which was down eight shots at the eleventh head and yet came out on top by two shots over McKechnie's rink. Had the Club de Recreio performed their usual stunt of running away with the game at the start they would undoubtedly have won. As it was they started very badly, being down 10-19 at the fifth head, 19-41 down at the tenth head, and 25-47 down at the fifteenth head. In eventually running their opponents to a tie—60 all—they did remarkably well and fully earned the division of the points. J. Ribeiro beat Young seven shots, but A. Ribeiro could muster only 18 against Dinnen's 27, the latter including two fives.

Civil Service Win.

A good turn to the K.C.C. and the Taikoo R.C. was done by the Civil Service C.C. in beating the Kowloon Bowling Green Club. In last Friday's notes I remarked that if Maclachlan was drawn against Massey the Civil Service would win, and they did so, even although Massey went down by seven shots. Maclachlan had no fewer than twelve ones and led at the fourteenth head by 17-2, thereafter going to pieces, the final score being 20-13. Thus Massey scored 11 whilst his opponent scored only three. Taylor, with a weaker rink than usual, went down to Warren's team by 24-19. Here, again, the home side made a good recovery after the tea interval as Warren was leading 22-10 at the fifteenth head and scored only two shots more. The weakest Civil Service rink was pitted against the weakest visiting rink, but yet the former were strong enough to have quite a respectable "kill," Alderman downing Dixon by 25—6.

With Taikoo only drawing and the East Point and Bowling Green Club getting defeated, the position of the K.C.C., who had no fixture last Saturday, is enhanced. The latter are not yet out of the wood as they meet the East Point this Saturday, and even on their own green they cannot count their chickens before they are hatched!

Skips' Records.

As the outcome of last Saturday's games the only undefeated skips now are:—

First Division: W. Macfarlane (K.B.G.C.), seven wins and one draw; and Drummond (Taikoo), one win.

Other good performances are:—

First Division: Wallace (T.R.C.), seven wins and one defeat Brown (K.D.R.C.), five wins, one defeat; two draws; Lapsley (K.D.R.C.), five wins and one defeat; Pendered (C.S.C.C.), six wins and two defeats; Basa (C.C.C.), six wins, four defeats, and one draw; Cullen (K.D.R.C.), three wins and one defeat.

Second Division: McTavish (E.P.R.C.), nine wins and two defeats; Massey (C.S.C.C.), seven wins and four defeats; Maclachlan (K.B.G.C.), eight wins and one defeat; Warren (K.B.G.C.), six wins, two defeats, two draws, Lammert (K.C.C.), seven wins, and three defeats.

MANY CENTURIES.

HIGH SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET.

KENT'S BIG WIN.

London, Yesterday.

The New Zealanders defeated Glamorgan by 206 runs.

The visitors scored 345 (Dempster 167 not out); and 205 for seven declared.

Glamorgan made 145, Bernau taking six for 35; and 199 (Clay 115 not out).

Patsy Hendren Again.

Sussex drew with Middlex at Brighton.

Hendren.

Sussex made 427 for nine declared (Cook 110).

Middlesex scored 305 for six (Hendren 118).

Tate.

Tate was the first to complete the 100 wickets and 1,000 runs record.

Sutcliffe's Century.

Lancashire took first innings points from Yorkshire at Leeds.

Sutcliffe.

Yorkshire scored 157 and 314 for six (Sutcliffe 95 and 135).

Lancs scored 360 for nine declared (E. Tyldesley 65).

Northants Win.

Northants beat Leicestershire at Leicester by 58 runs.

Northants scored 169 and 211.

Leicester made 172, Jupp taking seven wickets for 49; and 150.

Essex Beats Worcester.

Essex beat Worcestershire at Worcester by 127 runs.

Essex made 148 and 307 for nine declared.

Worcester scored 183 and 145, Nichols taking six wickets for 44.

Hobbs and Sandham.

Surrey beat Notts at the Oval on the first innings.

Hobbs.

Surrey made 522 for seven declared (Hobbs 131, Sandham 140).

Notts scored 259.

Derby Wins.

Derby, at Derby, beat Warwicks by two wickets.

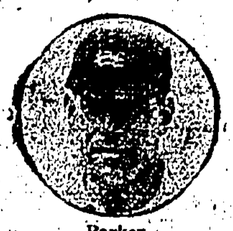
Warwick scored 210 and 170.

Derby made 150 and 231 for eight.

Parker Shines.

Somerset took first innings points from Gloucester at Bristol.

Somerset scored 201, Parker taking nine wickets for 103; and 101



Parker.

for nine declared, Parker seven for 51.

Gloucester made 147 and 51 for one.

Kent's Easy Win.

Kent defeated Hampshire at Canterbury by an innings and 92.

Kent scored 407.

Hampshire made 81, Freeman taking six wickets for 38 and Wright four for 25; following on, Hants made 234 (Mead 128).—Reuter.

BALL GAME OFF.

The baseball match between the Japanese and Filipino Clubs, set for this afternoon, has been postponed owing to the soggy state of the ground at Happy Valley.

FAMOUS SIRE.

HURRY ON WORTH £20,000 A YEAR.

THREE DERBY WINNERS.

Unconscious of his greatness, oblivious to the fact that he is the father of three Derby winners—Captain Cuttle, Coronach and Call Boy—Hurry On thrust a velvety muzzle into my hand and then lifted his head to crunch the sugar he had found there.

Shaw, the stud groom, was standing next to Hurry On, his eyes beaming pride and admiration. The big horse swung his fine head round towards him inquiringly, as though suggesting more sugar. He was not disappointed.

Unbeaten As a 3-Year-Old.

"You old rascal!" Shaw burbled affectionately. "Well, he has made a great name for himself, hasn't he," he said as though wishing to hear someone from the outside world speak in praise of his pet.

"He has given his sons something to beat, both on the course and as a sire. Hurry On never ran as a two-year-old, but as a three-year-old he was unbeaten. He won six races over all sorts of distances up to 2¼ miles easily.

"But that was during the war, and so the public cannot be expected to remember what a great horse he was. If he had been running in an ordinary year he would have been far more familiar to the average man than he now is. Everybody knows him by name, but not so many know what he looks like.

£150,000 in Six Years.

Hurry On is 14 years old, and there are few horses of his age at the stud whose records can begin to compare with his. His stock have only been seen on racecourses for six years, and yet besides the three Derbys, they have won the One Thousand Guineas twice and the St. Leger once.

Yet in his great roomy loose-box the huge chestnut strolled about sniffing the straw, nosing the stud groom, behaving just as though he were a pet hack known only to those who give him sugar.

Last season, including the Derby and St. Leger, his stock won £59,109. In the six seasons his stock have run they have credited him with nearly £150,000, and that includes the first year, when only one of his progeny was running.

Already this year, while he has been roaming happily in the gorgeous country which surrounds the Lavington Park stud, attended by a groom who is devoted to him, his sons and daughters have won more than £30,000, again triumphing against the best of their age in the Derby and One Thousand Guineas.

Up to the end of last season his offspring had won 136 races in six seasons.

Neither the great Tetrarch, Phalaris (Lord Derby's fine horse), nor any of the other stallions of his generation has anything like so good a classic record as this big pet, who was so big and raw that he could not be trained to run as a two-year-old.

Speed, Strength, Stamina.

At present Hurry On is alone at the Lavington Park studs—for there are three of them on different corners of Lord Woolavington's splendid estate. Next year he will be joined by Captain Cuttle and Coronach, of whom so much is expected. It is a curious thing that Hurry On's very first foal was Captain Cuttle, a Derby winner!

It is interesting, too, to notice that, although he is so tremendous in size and was so late in reaching his full powers on the racecourse, he was a horse of tremendous speed as well as strength and stamina. And his offspring seem to be endowed with the same qualities. Only last week Call Boy won the Derby in the record time of 2 min. 34 2-5 sec. The following day, in the Coronation Cup, which is run over exactly the same distance and course, Coronach won from Embargo and Fox-law in even faster time than the Derby record—2 min. 34 sec.—though it has to be remembered that he is a year older than Call Boy. Coronach's time for the St. Leger was the fastest on record—3 min. 1 3-5 sec.

Apart from his value to those who own his stock, Hurry On is a considerable wage-earner himself. At a fee of 400 guineas, his annual earnings are approximately £20,000.

Never Ill.

Watching him and talking about him with the grooms left one little doubt of his quality. Never has he been ill, never has he given trouble, and as a sire there is none to beat him—44 of 49 mares last season had fine healthy foals.

He is a really fine specimen of the British thoroughbred, and he is of the type that gave that thoroughbred his name throughout the world. For he is not merely a speed machine, as so many present-day horses are, but a horse with all the qualities a thoroughbred should have, including that most important one of all—soundness.

The groom closed the door on his mighty pet and I drove between fields dotted with famous mares and their new-born foals most of them sons and daughters of Hurry On. Near-by was a herd of some 15 goats of all ages and shapes. Lord Marcus Beresford had recommended Lord Woolavington to keep them grazing with the mares, for it has long been believed that goats eat certain grasses that are bad for brood mares. Stud-groom Shaw smiles at the idea, but the goats are still there.—P. M. in "Evening News."

LAWN BOWLS.

Will Club Secretaries or Bowls Conveners kindly send in teams for Saturday's League games in time to be published in our issue of Friday?

DEMPSEY & TUNNEY.

FIGHT POSTPONED UNTIL SEPTEMBER 22.

Chicago, Yesterday.

The Dempsey-Tunney fight has been postponed until September 22 next at Dempsey's request.—Reuter's American Service.

COWES REGATTA.

WIN FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BRITANNIA.

London, Yesterday.

At the Cowes Regatta the King's Cup was won by W. D. Clark's yawl "Rosa." His Majesty's "Britannia" won the big yacht handicap class. Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock" went ashore.—Reuter.

FAR EAST GAMES.

CHINESE ARRIVE FROM ALL PARTS.

Sons of Chinese overseas are trying to come back to China to participate in the coming Far Eastern Olympiad. In addition to boys from Honolulu, who have already arrived at Hong Kong to qualify themselves by joining the South China A.A., and a number of others from the Straits Settlements, Lum Pao-wah, a noted Chinese tennis player from Australia, is returning to Hong Kong by the s.s. "Tango Maru." Coming with Mr. Lum are four football players returning from the Australian tour.

The South China Athletic Association will be "at home" to friends to meet the All-Around Chinese Amateur Athletes from Honolulu, on Friday afternoon, August 5, from 4.30 to 5.30.

A long list of entertainments is being mapped for the visitors. Among those prepared to meet them are the Bathing Clubs at North Point, the Chinese Recreation Club, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the president and the vice-president of the South China Athletic Association, and other Chinese organisations.

The full list of athletes follows: Clarence Chang, president of All-Chinese Amateur Athletes; Mattie Chang, Yun Fong-ching, Herbert Chung, En Yin-chung, Chun Cheu, Kenneth Hee, Archie Ho, Abe Liu, Edward F. Low, Nelson Kau, K. C. Lum, Lai Yee, Charles Lum, Ah Kong-pung, Afo Pung, Peter Yee, Arthur Yee, A. C. Yee, Young Kam-yuen, S. U. Wong, Chow Young.

LOCAL WATER POLO.

FIXTURES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

The following fixtures are announced for the coming water-polo season:—

Monday, August 8.

V.R.C. "A" v. V.R.C. "B."
K.B.S. "B" v. Scots Guards.

Wednesday, August 10.

Royal Navy v. K.B.S. "A."
K.O.S.B. v. V.R.C. "B."

Monday, August 15.

V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S. "B."
Scots Guards v. Royal Navy.

Wednesday, August 17.

K.B.S. "A" v. K.O.S.B.
V.R.C. "B" v. K.B.S. "B."

Monday, August 22.

Royal Navy v. K.O.S.B.
V.R.C. "A" v. Scots Guards.

Wednesday, August 24.

K.B.S. "A" v. V.R.C. "B."
K.B.S. "B" v. Royal Navy.

Monday, August 29.

K.O.S.B. v. V.R.C. "A."
K.B.S. "A" v. Scots Guards.

Wednesday, August 31.

K.B.S. "A" v. Scots Guards.
K.B.S. "B" K.B.S. "A."

Monday, September 5.

Royal Navy v. V.R.C. "B."
K.O.S.B. v. K.B.S. "B."

Wednesday, September 7.

V.R.C. "A" v. Royal Navy.
Scots Guards v. K.O.S.B.

Monday, September 12.

V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S. "A."

SEVEN RULES.

PHILOSOPHY OF DIVORCE COURT JUDGE.

Seven rules for a happy marriage are offered by Judge Joseph Sabath, of Chicago, who has presided over no fewer than 22,000 divorce trials.

"There must be rules for every game," says Judge Sabath, "and the matrimonial game will be smoother if you remember that in a sense you are being reincarnated; that you are beginning a new life, assimilating a new viewpoint, entering a new sphere."

The following seven rules in the judge's opinion contain the essence of a successful marriage:

1. Keep in step with your partner's mind, body and soul.

2. Remember that vulgarity and successful marriage are mortal enemies.

3. Compromise is the antitoxin that destroys the germ of divorce.

4. To have mothers-in-law is fortunate, but to live with them is dangerous, and to criticise them is fatal.

5. Find out your beloved's ideas of matrimonial ethics before the wedding; then make them the basis of your love life.

6. Park your past at the altar—and never go back to claim it.

7. Courtship is the preparatory school for the college of matrimony. The real study of the art of love begins on the honeymoon and lasts a lifetime.

DEWDROP TO STOP TRAM.

ELECTRIC WONDER: MAKING SHALLOWS WORK.

Catching a burglar by means of his own shadow.

Automatically turning off the fuel supply of oil or gas fires when the flame is accidentally extinguished.

Controlling the temperature of every form of furnace and oven.

Stopping a train with the aid of a dewdrop.

These are some of the extraordinary possibilities of a new current-controlling device, the invention of a 28-year-old American engineer, details of which have just reached London.

It is so sensitive that it can be operated by the approach of the hand, a drop of water, a ray of sunlight, or the flame of a match.

Its chief use will be in the operation of automatic control for electrical circuits, but it is claimed by the inventor, Mr. D. D. Knowles, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, that the new control is capable of many applications in addition to those mentioned above.

At a special demonstration in New York of the mechanism, which is called the Knowles Gridglow Relay, a tablespoon was laid in a plush cover on a small table near the relay. Although the spoon was not connected with an electric circuit, any motion to pick it up caused the warning relay lamp to glow and a bell to ring.

The falling of a drop of water upon two parallel wires extending from the lamp was sufficient to operate the alarm, and it responded to the flame of a match, and to the change in the intensity of daylight caused by raising or lowering a window-shade.

The inventor stated that his device resembled a wireless valve. He added:

"The energy required to operate it is about one-billionth part (an American billion is 1,000 millions) of a watt, or about one-fortieth of the amount of energy exerted by a fly crawling vertically upwards one inch in a second."

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Yesterday.
Paris	124.05
New York	4.85 19/32
Brussels	34.92
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.11½
Milan	89.25
Berlin	20.41
Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	18.80
Vienna	34.50
Prague	168⅞
Helsingfors	192.70
Madrid	28.51
Athens	371
Lisbon	2 7/16
Bucharest	795
Rio	5 53/64
Buenos Aires	47¾
Bombay	1/5 27/32
Shanghai	2/6¼
Hong Kong	1/11¾
Yokohama	1/10 11/32
Silver Spot and Forward	25⅞

—British Wireless Service.

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	1/11¾
Bank On demand	1/11 15/16
Bank 30 day's sight	——
Bank 4 months' sight	2/-
Credits 4 months' sight	2/- 13/16
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/- 13/16
On Paris—	
On demand	1230
Credits, 4 months' sight	1305
On Berlin—	
On demand	Nom.
On New York—	
On demand	48⅛
Credits, 60 days' sight	49¾
On Bombay—	
Wire	
On demand	133
On Calcutta—	
Wire	
On demand	133
On Singapore—	
On demand	85¾
On Manila—	
On demand	97
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom
30 day's sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	101¾
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	——
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.75
Silver (per oz.)	25⅞
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	3% prem
Chinese Copper Cents	nom
Chinese Copper Cash	6% pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	29¾% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	par

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock.	Hong Kong Stock Exchange.	
T.T. on London	1/11¾	
T.T. on Shanghai	$78½	
Banks.		
Hongkong Bank	$1062½	n
do. Lon. Reg.	116½	n
Chartered Bank	£20	n
Mercantile A. & B.	£32	n
do. C.	£13⅞	n
P. & O. Bank	£9⅝	b
East Asia	$58	n
Marine Insurances.		
Canton Insurance	$620	s
China Underwriters	80 cts.	n
North China Insurance	T143	n
Union Insurance	279	b
Yangtze Insurance	$34	n
Fire Insurances.		
China Fire Insurance	$210	b
H.K. Fire Insurance	$600	n
Shipping.		
Douglases	$32	b
H.K. Steamboats	$22	s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	1.10	n
Indo-Chinas (Pref)	$30	n
do. (Def.)	$48	b
Shell Transports	92/-	n
Star Ferries	$52¼	b
Water-boats	$16.00	b
Refineries.		
China Sugars	$18	s
Malabon Sugars	$32	s
Mining		
Benguets	$1.70	b
Kailan Mining Ad.	45/-	b
Langkats (Combined).	T19	n
do. (Single)	T9	n
Shanghai Exploration.	T3¼	n
Shanghai Loans	T6¾	n
Raubs	T4	n
Tronoh Mines	19/3	n
Ural Caspians	5/-	n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. & K. Wharves	$112 b	$114 s
H.K. & W. Docks	$38	n
Hongkews	T147	n
New Engineerings	T5	n
Shanghai Docks	T91	n
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.		
H.K. & S. Hotels	$6.90	s
Hongkong Lands	$55¼	b
Hongkong Realty	$6	s
H.K. Territorials	$1½	n
Humphreys Estates	$12½	n
Prince's Building	$89	n
Rural Lands	$1½	n
Cotton Mills.		
Ewo Cottons	T7.35	n
Orientals	T1½	b
S'hai Cottons (Old)	T51	n
do. (new)	$25½	n
Buses, Trams, &c.		
China Buses	T7	n
H.K. Tramways	$20.70 b	$20¾ sa
Peak Trams (old)	$15	s
do. (new)	$8	s
Singapore Tractions	11/-	n
Taxis	$1	n
Miscellaneous.		
H.K. Amusements	$19¾	b
Canton Ices	$5	n
Cements (comb.)	$7	s
do. (old)	$6.60	n
do. (new)	$1	s
China Lights (comb.)	$12.90 b	13¼ s
do. (old)	$9½	n
do. (new)	$7¼	n
China Prov.	$4	sa
H.K. Constructions	$2.30	s
Dairy Farms	$15	n
Der A. Wings	$6	n
H.K. Electrics	T51½ b	T51 sa
Macao Electrics	$37	b
H.K. Ropes (old)	$10	n
do. (new)	$5	n
Lane, Crawfords	$7	s
Mackintosh	$19¼	n
Sinceres	$8½	n
United Asbestos	$20	s
Watsons	$11¼	n
Wm. Powells	$6	n
H.K. Telephones	$3.70	n
Nanyang Tobaccos	—	

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

While there are many heads which show a tendency to let the hair grow, those that keep it shingled find lines that depart from the "boyish" bob most successful in marking their individuality. By no means is the large, fluffy marcelled head to be seen, but in its place one that uses odd and effective cut to create becoming as well as chic coiffures.

There are many interesting cuts for both the straight and curled head. A modernistic cut is often used in the straight head which leaves odd strands of hair in uneven lengths both at the sides, back, and sometimes bang affect.

The loosely waved head is extremely becoming to most types and with unusual partings and combing may still achieve distinction.

The aim in this age is to find a coiffure that is original and as becoming as possible without adding much to the size of the head. If the hair be long and this effect still possible, why, long hair is to be desired. Otherwise the shears still lead to the path to chic.

Side partings are still used, but these manage to create interesting lines instead of the uninteresting parted effect heretofore achieved. The hair in many instances is parted rather low on one side with the remaining hair brushed to the other side from the forehead to the very back of the head. This gives an unusual bob and is cut very short and gives an interrupted line of large, loose wave.

The forelocks cut short with odd little tails giving an interesting aspect to the sides, with a short parting just above the ear, gives a decidedly piquant coiffure.

Soft waves about the face, with an upstanding, cocks-comb effect gives an extremely arresting bob. The back of the hair is worn rather closely and trimly cut, leaving the front in full control of the unusual.

Certain types bear an extreme and trying coiffure with distinction. These may wear a "different" coiffure that leaves the sides rather long and then brushes them straight back with only a softened aspect in the slightly waved sides. Long points cut in slight sideburn effects may be seen adding an exotic note if desired.

Another unusual combing is achieved by creating a swirled effect which covers, almost, the entire head, but leaves the forehead severely brushed back without a relieving fringe of hair. This style of combing, too, is best suited to the stately type with regular features.

With the coming of the coiffure that looks as if it were worn long, the chignon appears smart if it is very flat and tiny. This mode of dressing the hair is particularly effective for formal occasions.

With hair worn slightly long, the tiny fringe that is curled up at the back of a loosely waved head is most effective. The hair may also be drawn across from one side to the other in a loose fashion to resemble a wave and so achieve distinction.

When the hair is loosely waved, and not cut along any radically different outline, care should be taken that a too fluffy effect is not given. It is surprising how an odd snipping here and an artistic combing there will change an ordinary "bob" into a most unusual, chic and becoming hairdress.

Motion picture players are naturally eager to present themselves in new and unusual coiffures, as well as highly becoming "bobs," so they go to artists who study their features and clip and wave the hair accordingly. Consequently there are always interesting heads to be seen in the films. Dorothy Mackaill, Billie Dove, Natli Barr and Yola d'Avril, all seen in First National motion pictures, have worn their hair in several interesting coiffures and have chosen the above cuts as the newest and most distinctive hairdresses of the day.

HAND-TINTED TABLE-CLOTHS.

At a small dinner party given recently by a society hostess, the table was covered with a beautiful damask cloth on which the willow-plate design was delicately hand-tinted in blue. The centre of the cloth was almost entirely taken up with the famous illustration, finely done in blue and white, and the design was also carried out in the corners. The dinner service, and even the napkins, matched the cloth.

This effective and tasteful scheme of dressing the dinner table was started some time ago, and has met with great success both in England and America. The West-end shops are showing exquisitely fine table damasks, designed after famous services, such as the Wedgwood. When they are used in conjunction with china in the same design the effect is most striking, particularly in the case of the cloths in which the design is hand-tinted. These are a choice novelty, and the faint pinks, blues, and other shades help to enhance the decorative effect of flowers, glass, and silver. Collectors of original or modern Jacobean glass and silver will be attracted by the idea of setting these appointments out on a cloth of Jacobean design. These cloths can also be had either hand-tinted or plain. It might be thought that these faint colours would promptly fade, but, on the contrary, the tinting is guaranteed to last the lifetime of the cloth. Napkins to match are invariably boxed with the cloth. A wild rose and a famous Sevres design, very finely executed, are among the most popular.

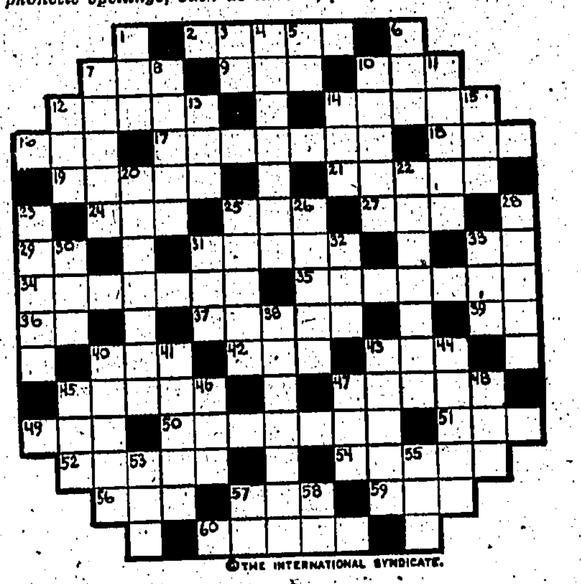
"SEWING NOT A LOST ART."

The secretary of the Royal School of Needlework, in an interview described as "nonsense" the statement made by Mr. W. P. Stewart, presiding at the annual general meeting of Messrs. J. P. Coats, Ltd., that "Household sewing is becoming a lost art." On the contrary," she said, "it is advancing. Think of the women's institutes throughout the country, where they sew as hard as they can. All the Girl Guides are taught to sew, and some do beautiful work. We have training classes for plain needlework and embroidery which are always full. In fact we have almost more students than we can deal with.

"In all the schools needlework is being taken up too. In fact, needlework and embroidery are now the fashion. And the embroidery that is done now is quite as fine and delicate as it was fifty years ago. As to the housewife, I should say from my experience that the majority of middle-class housewives make their own clothes and their children's. It is true that this is the age of the sports girl. Yet she makes all her own tennis frocks and jumpers, and the simple underwear which is worn nowadays."

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

2–Friend of Pythias
7–Exclamation
9–Large cask
10–To damage
12–Allotted quantity of medicine (pl.)
14–Sweet substance
15–Vehicle
17–Small indented cakes
18–Park for animals
19–Besiege
21–Regulated
24–Acted
25–Condensed moisture
27–A mean fellow
29–Preposition
31–Pertaining to the country
33–Pronoun
34–An inhabitant
35–Ruined
36–Prefix. In
37–A well-known Admiral
39–Short name for mother
40–To lick up
42–A title
43–To take stitches in

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

45–Danger
47–A famous painter
49–A precious jewel
50–Favoring
51–A month
52–Pierced
54–An antiseptic
56–And not
57–A young blossom
59–A sister
60–A souvenir

VERTICAL

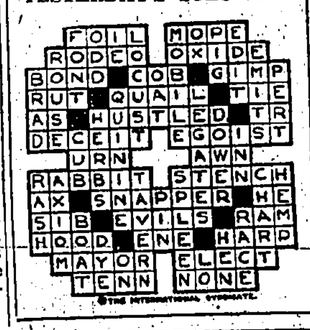
1–Possesses
3–Preposition
4–Scarf
5–Preposition
6–Move quickly to and fro
7–Drilled
8–Hacked
10–Rhythmic combination of tones
11–Leveled to the ground
12–Strike lightly
13–Perched
14–Fixed
15–A measure of length

VERTICAL (Cont.)

20–Alike
22–One who manages
23–To shape
25–Hills of loose sand
26–One who walks in water
28–A foot-lever
30–A marsh
31–A color
32–Non-professional
33–The bottom of a skirt
38–Pensive
40–A fruit
41–One who plays on a whistle
43–An Athenian law-giver
44–A female
45–A wooden pin
46–A boy
47–A vehicle
48–To charge
53–To propel a boat through the water
55–To cause friction
57–Exist
58–Prefix meaning "through"

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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BRINGING UP FATHER.

"DEMOCRACY."

"Failure" Of The Representative System.

SUN YAT-SEN'S LECTURES.

Imitations of European Government 'Undesirable.'

CHINA'S UNITY ESSENTIAL.

In the fourth of the new series of lectures, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen examines the forms which the popular movement has taken in other countries. He condemns the representative system tried in China on the grounds of the personal greed of politicians, and states that what China should aim at should be something higher than mere limitations of European forms of Government. An analogy is drawn between the union of states in America and Germany and the need for unity in China.

AN AMERICAN ANALOGY.

Books and newspapers have made us familiar with American and European ideas about Democracy. When we read some of us imagine that Europe and America have secured what they aimed at and we have only to follow them to do the same. When however we look at the facts we find that the western democracies are far from perfect. How is it then that their ideals have not been realised?

When American Democracy overthrew English Absolution, it found itself faced with a difference of opinion regarding the true nature of Democracy which split the country into two parties led by Washington's principal supporters in the war with England, Hamilton and Jefferson. Jefferson's party believed in absolute democracy, holding that every member of the State could and ought to take part in the affairs of Government. Their view was based on a faith in the essential tendency of human beings to act for the best. Hamilton's party on the other hand had no such belief in the goodness of human nature. They feared that the evil elements in the State would corrupt the government and work for their own profit instead of the general welfare, leading in the end to a condition of anarchy. They held that the governing power should be in the hands of a central authority and that the power of the individual should be limited on the ground that mob tyranny with no popular opinion to restrain it, is worse than the tyranny of a despot.

Union of States.

Hamilton's party, called the party of union, stood for the amalgamation of the thirteen States—which had joined to prosecute the war with England—under a central government as against the policy of local independence. At that time the leaders of that one-third of the population which had supported the British, had migrated into Canada, and the population of the thirteen States was still small enough for the danger of their conquest piecemeal by Europe to be a real one.

After a contest of speech making and pamphleteering, Hamilton won the day and secured the union of the States. The American constitution with its clear distinction between the Legislative, Judicial and Executive powers is the first instance in history of a ready made constitution and the first instance of a written constitution. That the United States to-day are the richest and most powerful nation in the world is due to the constitution of the Union combined with local self-government.

China's Unity Essential.

This fact has given rise to a school of thought in China which, looking upon the vast power which the United States wield to-day, considers that China should copy them in all respects, beginning with provincial autonomy and proceeding to federal government. In taking this view its adherents make the same mistake as they did in proposing to adopt the European watchwords of Liberty and Equality as the foundation of a democratic system. Their view, if adopted, would mean breaking up the unity of China into twenty-two provinces—more if we add Mongolia and Thibet to eighteen provinces and the three Eastern Territories and Turkestan or include districts like Jehol and Tsing Hoi.

The United States began with a number of disunited colonies; China has been a united nation of greater or less extent for hundreds of years under various dynasties. Union for her has meant good government while disunion has spelt chaos. Even so, it is not the self-government of individual states but the Union which has made America great and powerful. It is this splitting up of China into the spheres of influence of different militarists that we must end once for all. It is this separatist tendency which causes the foreigners to say that we Chinese cannot govern ourselves and to demand that they should organise the country. We should do more than preach united China. We should consider alliance with Japan, perhaps even with Annam, Burmah, India, Persia and Afghanistan, so that these disunited countries may become strong enough to resist Europe. The eighteen provinces, the three Eastern provinces and the districts were united under the Manchus and shall the Republic which inherited them allow them to split up again? Rascally Secessionists like Tong Kai Iu in Yunnan, Chiu Hang T'ik in Hunan, Luk Wing Ting in Kwangsi and Chan Kwing Ming in Kangtung, have a military federation in view, not a democratic one. It is not China's benefit that they aim at but their own.

A Bitter Struggle.

We must get this point clear. The Americans began with thirteen independent states and their unification was a difficult matter. It was only accomplished after a long and bitterly contested struggle between the parties of Hamilton and Jefferson by the victory of the former. Moreover, a compromise was reached between the two parties in which it was laid down that such matters as were to be dealt with by the Central Government should be clearly specified in the constitution while whatever did not appear in the constitution was to remain the province of the different states; matters which were properly the concern of the Federal Government such as foreign policy and military and naval affairs were to be outside the sphere of the state administrations.

Under this compromise the power of the people was at first restricted. Members of Congress, and some local officials, were directly elected by the people while the Senate and president were elected by Congress. The system of direct election was, however, gradually extended until the President, the Senate and all local officials whose powers affect the public have come to be elected by a direct popular vote. Still only men had the right to vote. Ten or twenty years ago no women had votes and the women's movement of the past twenty years was opposed not only by men but by many women also on the ground that women were inferior to men. Eight years ago, after a hard struggle, the women of England were permitted to vote and then America followed suit. Their victory was due to the fact that the absence of men at the front showed that their work in factories and elsewhere could be done by women, and so the doctrine of woman's inferiority was proved false.

Universal Suffrage.

Now we can see how, although the aim of the European Revolutionaries was to get power in the hands of the people, the school which held that the common people were fitted to exercise direct government has failed to prove its point and what two or three hundred years of revolution has secured is in fact universal suffrage. As for the French Revolution it followed the teaching of Rousseau on the natural equality of men, and was a real experiment in direct popular government. The king and nobles were killed or fled abroad. Anyone who dared to suggest that the populace were ignorant or incompetent was sent to the guillotine. "The terror" found Government at an end and society laid waste. No one knew what the day would bring forth. Even among the Revolutionaries themselves a careless word might mean death, and Danton and others like him died with the King and many of the nobles. Reaction against the Terror brought in Napoleon as Emperor. These events were a serious setback to the progress of democracy. And why? The idea was in the air! The power of the kings had been broken; and one would have expected it to progress from day to day. One cause was the weakness of the party which held that the power of the people should be limited, and believed in centralised government. The harm was done by the majority who worked for unlimited democracy. In the French Revolution this unlimited democracy saw no need for leaders, in fact it killed those who had the most talent leaving only a band of rascals, blind to the truth, ready instruments: deprived of sight and hearing the people could not tell truth from falsehood but followed after any agitator. It was the reaction from this extreme which caused the greatest harm to democracy, and it was the democrats themselves who brought it about.

Growth of Democracy.

Elsewhere than in France the small countries of Europe, Denmark, Holland, Portugal and Spain, became more democratic with the feeling of these times. As for England the English were the first revolutionaries. They killed one King; but ten years afterwards they restored the monarchy. The English princes and nobles realised the power of the people and instead of resisting them made a compromise with them: but still it was not until 1832 that the common people got votes and not until after the European War that women had them. The English are generous to their dependencies. Ireland once kept down by force of arms has been made independent and so has Egypt after an attempt to go back on a promise made during the War. India has the fuller suffrage it asked for: while in England trade unions are free to organise themselves and workmen can sit in the Cabinet. This talent of the English governing classes for going with the stream has hitherto preserved and established the British constitution.

Nevertheless, it is in Germany that the newest expression of the idea of democracy is to be found. Germany has the largest workers' unions of any country in the world, but until the war democracy in Germany was behind that of England. This fact is commonly ascribed to the policy of Bismark who united the twenty old states of Germany to make the powerful German Empire in spite of the opposition of Austria and France. The influence of Bismark who had in twenty years combined the twenty odd states of Germany into the strongest country in Europe was not confined to the sphere of military and foreign affairs only. He made the central government too strong to resist, and in fact won his victories not only against foreign states but against the popular movement at home. Moreover, since the Franco-Prussian War, that is during the latter half of the nineteenth century, an economic movement arose alongside the political one: as the struggle for political democracy gradually became less severe there arose the doctrine of socialism (which I call economic democracy).

Bismark and Germany.

The light then developed into a struggle between capital and labour. The earliest socialists were Germans. (You all know of Marx who was the greatest of them and was followed by the original Russian Revolutionaries). The political and economic revolutionary doctrines were allied to one another. How then did it happen that the former met with success and not the latter? Bismark was the man who saw that the movement could not be put down by force. What he did was to introduce a kind of state socialism as an alternative to the Marxian doctrine. For instance, railways form an indispensable item in the economic life of any country. (We can see that in the prosperity which the Chinese railways have brought to the provinces through which they run). In England and France the railway system was then almost entirely in private hands and the control over industry generally which this fact gave to the capitalists, did much to intensify the conflict between rich and poor. Bismark not only nationalised the railways but he had rules laid down governing hours of work and instituted pension and insurance schemes for the workers. These ideas he took from the socialists; but it was Bismark who was the first to use the power of the state to secure control of railways and banks, and, with the resources thus obtained, to better the position of the workers and to make them contented. Before Bismark's time many German workmen used to go abroad to find work; afterwards the process was reversed. This was the method by which Bismark, by removing popular grievances, proved himself a strong opponent of popular government.

Powers of the People.

We have studied the history of democracy and learned of three set-backs which it experienced. The first was Hamilton's victory over Jefferson; the second, the excesses of the French Revolutionaries; the third, the cunning policy of Bismark. But we know that with all its possible abuses the idea of democracy will persist and cannot be destroyed. Since the war we have seen the destruction of the German and Russian despotisms, and in many countries the extension of the franchise to women. The attainment of the vote is the most solid success which democracy has won; and the extension of the franchise to noble and base, rich and poor, ignorant and educated alike, is regarded by some as being equivalent to pure democracy. In fact Switzerland has not only the vote: it has the Initiative and the Referendum as well, on the theory that if the people have power to elect their legislators they ought also to have the power to initiate and repeal legislation. In some states of America, the people have the power of recall also. They can dismiss their representatives. These north-western states of the United States of America with their four forms which popular government can take, furnish a model to the rest of the world. Priestly government has gone; government by kings only survives precariously in England, Japan and Italy. The question of the day is direct popular government.

Representative System.

When we examine the forms which the popular movement has taken, we find everywhere it has resolved itself into a representative system. We have tried this system in China and it has failed; our representatives are simply a lot of slaves who have sold themselves for filthy lucre. There is only one country which has gone beyond the representative system and that is Russia which has devised a system of popular self-determination. I do not feel myself capable of expounding their system of government, but I consider it is in advance of the representative system. What I am aiming at, however, is not an imitation of European forms of government. I have my own views; if these carry conviction China will be able to move on ahead of Europe. If not then we must follow behind in the dust which Europe has stirred up.

(The next lecture will appear in Saturday's "China Mail.")

HOTEL FIRE.

MANILA LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. Rose Mildred Beck, wife of I. Beck, narrowly escaped death in a Yokohama hotel fire on July 5, according to information received in Manila on July 18, says the "Manila Bulletin." Mrs. Beck was stopping at the Tent Hotel in Yokohama. She left on the evening of July 4 for Sulphur Springs. That night the hotel and two adjacent buildings burned to the ground and one occupant, J. Klette, and export merchant of Hamburg, lost his life.

When Mrs. Beck returned on the following day she found that all her baggage had been burned. Friends told her she was lucky as the room she had occupied was hard to get out of and had she remained in Yokohama over night she might have met the same fate as the one victim.

COLLEGE HONOURS.

92 ORIENTAL STUDENTS GET DEGREES.

A United Press message from New York states:—Degrees were awarded to ninety-two students from Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and other Far Eastern countries, in three of the leading American universities this year.

Students from the Orient have increased in number since the World War and the introduction of the English language in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands has done much to make the American universities popular in the Far East.

In the 1927 graduating class of the Columbia University, 605 students from the Orient were awarded degrees; fourteen were awarded degrees from the University of Chicago and thirteen from Yale University.

The Oriental students seem to prefer the Fine Arts courses and 51 were graduated from Columbia University alone, with the degrees of Bachelor or Master of Arts. Many received degrees in philosophy and law and science.

Those upon whom degrees were conferred include:—

Chen Chang William, Doctor of Medicine, Canton.

Yan Kwang Poon, Master of Arts, Hong Kong.

MR. GEORGE BURY.

The many friends of Mr. George Bury, at one time Chief Steward of the str. "President Madison," will regret to hear that he died on the str. "West Sequana" on July 15, when near Hakodate, and was buried at sea.

IN MANCHURIA.

COMMENT ON SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENTS.

Tokyo, July 25.

The "Chugai," discussing the recent appointment of influential financiers and politicians to the management of the South Manchuria Railway, regards the change as a preliminary step towards realisation of the Government's positive policy in Manchuria.

Up to now the policy of Japan in those regions has been hampered by lack of co-operation between the S.M.R., the military garrison and the civil administration, whose interests frequently conflict. Consequently the Government's intention is to unify the general system of administration with a view to assisting the development of communications and the natural resources of Manchuria.

It is understood that in future a clear-cut line will be drawn between financial affairs and administrative matters, the S.M.R. being made responsible for the former, while the civil government of the Leased Territory will concern itself with all political affairs.

THREE KILLED.

BY BOLT OF LIGHTNING.

New York, July 17.

Three persons were struck by lightning and three others killed by a storm which broke over the metropolis with great fury following a prolonged heat wave.

The deaths by lightning occurred at Coney Island where 110,000 persons were seeking relief from the heat in the city. The storm came suddenly and spread havoc through the resort.

A semi-panic seized the throng and there was a rush for subway trains in which several were badly injured. Police reserves were summoned to preserve order.

Two persons were killed in a grade crossing accident as a result of the storm. The driver of a sedan, blinded by the rain, drove in front of a suburban train. Another was caught while swimming in the Hudson and drowned.—United Press.

U. S. CONSUL SHOT.

Vera Cruz, Mex., July 17.

El Dictamente has received a telegram from Puerto Mexico saying the American consul there had been shot and seriously wounded by an intruder in his home. The assailant, who was masked, fled. Physicians said the wound was serious.—Associated Press.

POLICE RESERVE.

CHINESE AND INDIAN ORDERS.

SEARCHING DUTIES.

The following orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Chinese Company.

Parades:—All ranks of the Chinese Company including recruits will parade at Central Police Station for squad drill and rifle exercises under Sergt. R. J. Hunt at 5.30 p.m. sharp on the following dates:—

Thursday, August 4.
Tuesday, August 9.

Dress on both days — mufti. Members of "A" Squad will shortly be examined with a view to being passed out as efficient in Part I.

Special Searching Duty:—Any member who has not received his duty warning for August will enquire at once of Sub-Inspector Chow U Ting. Men on this duty will wear white uniform with cap, belt and truncheon. Cap must be fitted with white cover; if wet weather, black waterproof cover. Those not in possession of a black waterproof cover will draw same from Equipment Officer forthwith.

Indian Company.

The following notification in the Hong Kong Government "Gazette" is repeated for the information of all ranks:—

The Hong Kong Government "Gazette" of July 29, 1927, No. 443.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under Section 5 (1) of the Hong Kong Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, Ordinance No. 27 of 1914.

To be Honorary Commissioner of Police (Reserve) — Bishen Singh.

To be Assistant Superintendent of Police (Reserve) and be in command of the Indian Company, Hong Kong Police Reserve—Sirdar Khan.

July 25, 1927.

Strength:—The following have enrolled as Constables in the Indian Company, Hong Kong Police Reserve:—

R.202 M. Abdullah, R.203 Abdul Aziz, R.204 Abdul Karim, R.205 Abdul Latif, R.206 Ahmed Khan I., R.207 Ahmed Khan II., R.208 Ajit Singh, R.209 Amar Dass, 210 Atta Mohamad, R.211 Awtar Singh, R.212 Badan Singh, R213 Bhagat Singh, R.214 Chanan Singh, R.215 Fazal Mohamad, R.216 Faiz Mohamad, R.217 Feroz Ali, R.218 Ghulam Mohamad, R.219 Hgulam Mohay ud Din, R.220 R. P. Ghilote, R.221 R. Guleria, R.222 Hardit Singh, R.223 Hassan Khan, R.224 Jethanand, R.225 Kadar, R.226 Khawas Khan, R227 Khushi Mohamad, R.228 Lal Khan, R229 Maya Dass, R.230 H. N. Mehal, R.231 W. M. Mehal, R.232 Miro Khan, R.233 Mit Singh, R.234 Mohamad Hassan, R.235 Mohamad Ramzan, R.236 Motoomull, R.237 Noor Ahmad, R.238 Noor Mohamad, R.239 Sheikh Karim Baksh, R.240 K. Soham Singh, R.241 Sultan Ahmed, R.242 Taj Mohamad Khan, R.243 Ujagar Singh, R.244 Zaveri, R.245 Gopel Chand, R.246 V. T. Thad.

Appointments.

The following appointments have been made in the Indian Company with effect from the 29th July, 1927:—

Constable R.226 Khawas Khan to be Sub-Inspector.

Constable R.212 Badan Singh to be Crown Sergeant.

Constable R.217 Feroz Ali to be Lance-Sergeant.

Parades.

All ranks of the Indian Company will parade at Central Police Station for Squad Drill under Sergt. R. J. Hunt at 5.30 p.m. sharp on the following dates:—

Friday, August 5.
Monday, August 8.

(Sd.) G. B. HARTFORD,
D.S.P. (R.),
Adjutant.

Hong Kong, August 2, 1927.

The private motor car owner who took the trouble to bring a careless motor lorry driver into court (says a Straits paper) is to be complimented. If motor car owners, who see instances of careless driving whether or no an accident happens, would follow the example set, there would be a considerable clearing up of the present road peril.

TO HELP POLICE.

VOLUNTEER FORCE IN INDIA.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

It will interest those concerned with the Hong Kong Police Reserve to know that at new Delhi Sir Alexander Muddiman introteer Police Force Bill. In his statement explaining the objects of his bill, the Home Member said:—"The Government of India have had under consideration the provision of means for employing men of good character on suitable occasions and under suitable conditions in the preservation of law and order. It has been represented to them that not enough has been done to enable the citizens of this country to assist the cause of public peace to which it is suggested they are less indifferent than is commonly considered the case.

Accordingly, with a view to encouraging the growth of a civic sense, the Government have in this bill devised means of enabling the public to co-operate, if they so desire, with the regular police force. Occasions have arisen in the past when the police force in the districts has been subjected to an almost intolerable strain or even reduced to a state of exhaustion.

The possibility of the recurrence of such occasions in future cannot be disregarded and the Government, therefore, while attaching importance to the educational value of co-operation by private citizens in assisting in the maintenance of law and order, desire also to provide for a material accession of strength as the occasion may require and the goodwill of citizens may facilitate.

The bill, therefore, empowers the District Magistrates in those provinces in which the local Government may have brought it into force and under general and special control of that Government to constitute temporary volunteer police forces for use within the districts. It also enables similar action to be taken in the presidency towns.

It is necessary to proceed by way of legislation in order to invest volunteer police officers with statutory powers, duties and privileges. The volunteer character of the force is secured by provisions for the appointment of only such persons as are fit and willing to be appointed and it will be maintained by provision for voluntary resignation subject to due notice.

Open to All Classes.

In order to throw the force open to all classes of the community—middle-aged and young, educated and uneducated—the bill provides for the entertainment of police officers of various ranks and not merely constables. All appointments will be honorary but provision is made for the allowance of out-of-pocket expenses and for compensation for illness or injury.

The purposes for which the force will be entertained are preservation of public peace, protection of inhabitants and security of property in that part of country where it is appointed. The duties of volunteer police officers will be only those which are strictly ancillary to these purposes and will not include investigation or prosecution in discharge of these duties.

The volunteer police will have the powers, privileges and protection of the regular police officer appointed under Police Act 1861. The scheme to which the bill gives shape contemplates that the volunteer force should not only include the rank and file but should also find its own officers. It is nevertheless of the essence of the scheme in its educational aspect and of prime importance for administrative purposes that the force should be closely co-ordinated with the regular police and should be controlled by professional officers.

It is proposed to effect these objects by placing the force under the direction and control of the Superintendent of Police, subjecting every volunteer police officer to the lawful orders of any volunteer police officer superior to him in rank and of any regular police officer to whom he is, under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, subordinate; but members of the force will not be subject to the control of any subordinate officer of the regular police lower in rank than an officer in charge of a police station.

The provisions regarding discipline are as simple as possible. Departmental punishments will be limited to reduction in rank, discharge or dismissal, otherwise discipline will be maintained by the imposition of a fine on conviction to a judicial trial. — Associated Press.

A DISMISSED APPEAL.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed with costs an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Ceylon relating to an action in which the appellant, Mr. Henry Peter Christophen de Silva, of Colombo, obtained a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Margaret Catherine de Silva, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Lister Hulme King, a tea planter, now of Madras.

The question of the amount of damages was involved in the appeal.

It was stated that Mr. King, on a prosecution lodged by Mr. de Silva, was convicted in Madras for having committed adultery with Mrs. de Silva and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

FIRE PROTECTION.

VALUE OF THE HAND EXTINGUISHER.

THE "TOTAL" SYSTEM.

Outbreaks of fire, their origin, prevention and combating, have been since times immemorial a question of foremost importance to all and sundry. Governments, leaders of industries, local authorities of the smallest communities, down to the proverbial "head of the house," have at some time or other had to face this vital problem. Millions and millions of pounds have been spent on this matter and despite the most elaborate precautions and organisations; this dreaded evil is ever with us.

As a rule, outbreaks of fire have an incipient origin and if promptly and properly dealt with, alarming and serious conflagations would be few.

One of the most important points to consider in successfully combating a fire is the great heat created, which prevents the fire-fighter from getting to the seat of origin, and before a proper fire-fighting appliance with means to approach the fire can be had, the outbreak assumes alarming proportions. It is obvious from this, that if an appliance capable of protecting the operator from the radiation of heat were at hand, the chances are that the fire could be easily handled in its incipient stage and a fearful conflagration averted.

Flames.

It may happen that a determined fire-fighter will approach the fire closely, but in the case of conflagrations due to highly inflammable substances, he will find that though he can get at the seat of origin, he is up against a more serious problem—flame. Now, it is due to the ability of flames to spread and reach other inflammable materials that a real danger is created which usually ends in terrible and irreparable losses.

The original place at which the fine started may be easily dealt with, but new dangers and new fires are being created as the flames leap up onto curtains, draperies, hangings; up walls, pillars, thence along the roofs and rafters until ultimately nothing can be done to stop their wild carouse.

It is extremely difficult to control flame by means of hand appliances containing water or liquids, etc., however well they may extinguish smouldering or low burning fires. Moreover, the extinguishing of flames requires something which will control flame in an instant, before it has time to start on the path of destruction.

A fire, from which the danger of flames has been eliminated, can be dealt with by many means and at least, can be kept under control. Therefore, a fire extinguisher which combines those two very important points i.e., (1) Protect the operator from the radiation of heat, (2) Deal promptly and prevent the spreading of fire, by controlling the flames is certainly an apparatus that those interested in prevention of fire, should give first consideration.

FIRE FIGHTING.

As far back as history of mankind may be traced, the searcher will meet with an endeavour that existed at all times to protect life and property against destruction by fire. But only a few pictures of ancient times—the days of the Egyptians and Greeks—give an interesting though incomplete illustration to modern mankind of how fire was fought in those ancient days. In those days, just as in our days, water—the natural helpmate of man—played the leading role in fire fighting. In the course of time the primitive appliance of water was developed and organised into our present powerful fire brigades, who with the aid of modern machinery and requisites now fight fire most successfully, often at the risk of their lives. And yet, their principal means is water, which until a few decades ago even was known as the sole fire extinguisher.

Growing enterprises and properties naturally caused a desire for better fire protection; i.e., for a means of fighting fire successfully at the moment of its outbreak and to prevent its spreading. As a result, hand fire extinguishers were introduced by which small quantities of liquids were thrown onto the fire under pressure. This pioneer of hand fire extinguishers was on the market for long years, until further progressing technics and developments rendered it inadequate.

When electricity conquered the wide industrial field, and brought thousands of new possibilities for the use of machines and apparatus, when easily inflammable liquids, as benzine, petroleum, oils of all kinds showed a steadily increasing consumption, and when the development of the chemical industry made rapid progress, then the time had come for a new fire extinguisher. It was brought out on the market in several types for special cases, and rendered good service. But the fact that the different types called for different appliance and handling rendered them soon inadequate to the steadily growing requirements of modern industry and business life. It was found impossible in case of fire to read the different direction for use and select the right extinguisher, as thereby the first few valuable minutes at the outbreak of a fire would be lost, not mentioning the general excitement and confusion prevailing in such case. And just these first minutes after the outbreak of a fire are of the greatest importance, and one of the principal tasks to be met by the fire extinguisher is to save these precious minutes. If at such critical moment a wrong fire extinguisher is seized, it may result in the loss of unrecoverable values, or even lives. For example, in a power station a liquid fire extinguisher is emptied upon a high tension machine, or, in another case, the worker using a fire extinguisher which creates poisonous gas upon discharge, forgets to put on a gas-mask in a closed room; in both cases the consequences may be fatal, and loss of property very high. Another disadvantage of these extinguishers was that the chemical fluids squirted about often did more harm than the fire. In view of all these facts there existed an open desire for a simple fire extinguisher that could be used against outbreaking fires of any kind, without causing damage to health or property and that would do quick, effective, and safe work.

This task the Total Dry Automatic fire extinguisher made its own ever since its foundation, and to-day it may well be said that it has met this task completely in the course of years. Its present automatic, dry-carbonic-acid-fire-extinguisher Total meets all such requirements. It may be applied at any outbreak of fire, under any conditions provided that the burning object is extinguishable at all, and the fire is still in its incipient state. In the construction of this apparatus the Total Company had the benefit of extensive experience gained during the war, in which the apparatus was subjected to hardest tests and strains.

The Total system differs from any other systems. It is a dry system. The filling of the Total extinguisher consists of specially prepared bicarbonate of soda, which is forced out of the apparatus under heavy pressure established by gasified carbonic acid, in a long, cloud-like jet, which may be directed onto the fire precisely. The powder-cloud then embracing the fire-place cuts off the air, whereby it is effectively assisted by further quantities of carbonic acid that are liberated automatically as soon as the extinguishing powder gets in touch with the heat. No fire is possible without oxygen, and this explains the flash-like effect of the extinguishing powder, which embodies no harmful ingredients whatever to health and property, and which is non-conductible.

The Total system represents a world monopoly and is protected by far-reaching patents at home and abroad.

The Total Company may pride itself of the record that is has sold almost one million of Total extinguishers, and that it thus undoubtedly has saved many lives and immense properties from destruction during the past years.

According to the common saying, "My field is the world," the Total Company does not limit its activity to one market but has paid considerable attention to building up a world wide business.

The Total apparatus has met with great appreciation abroad, which is reflected best by the considerable sales perfected there. The Total apparatus may be found in every civilised country on the globe, and the Total organisation may particularly pride itself of the fact that its extinguisher meets well the special requirements of both the tropics and arctics. To-day, Total agencies are established in most of the European countries, and in many oversea States, and their number is still increasing. They all help in maintaining, and increasing, the good name of the Total apparatus, which it really deserves. It is, in fact, the most up-to-date universal hand fire extinguisher. Total agencies may be found in Europe, in Sweden, Normay, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Holland, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria Hungary, Czecho-Slavakia, Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Poland; America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico; Africa, Abissynia, South Africa; Asia, Manchuria, Japan.

"Total" has been supplied to H.M. The King of Italy, H.M. The King of Sweden, H.M. The King of Denmark, H.H. The Pope, and to all the leading industrial, chemical, petrol and electrical companies.

The excellent success met with by the Total organisation, and its present position do not only give rise to the hope of a future favourable development, but as well to the expectation that the experts of the enterprise, in close co-operation with leading men of science, will find a way to further expand the possibilities of fire extinction by dry carbonic acid, particularly as they already succeeded in, solving the problem of guiding the dry substance through fire-hose of any length, so that it soon will be able to apply this dry extinguishing method on large fires also.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has given 40,000,000 francs (about $1,600,000) more for the conservation of the historic monuments at Versailles and Fontainebleau and for continuing work on the restoration of the Rheims Cathedral. Mr. Rockefeller gave $1,000,000 in 1924 for the same purpose.

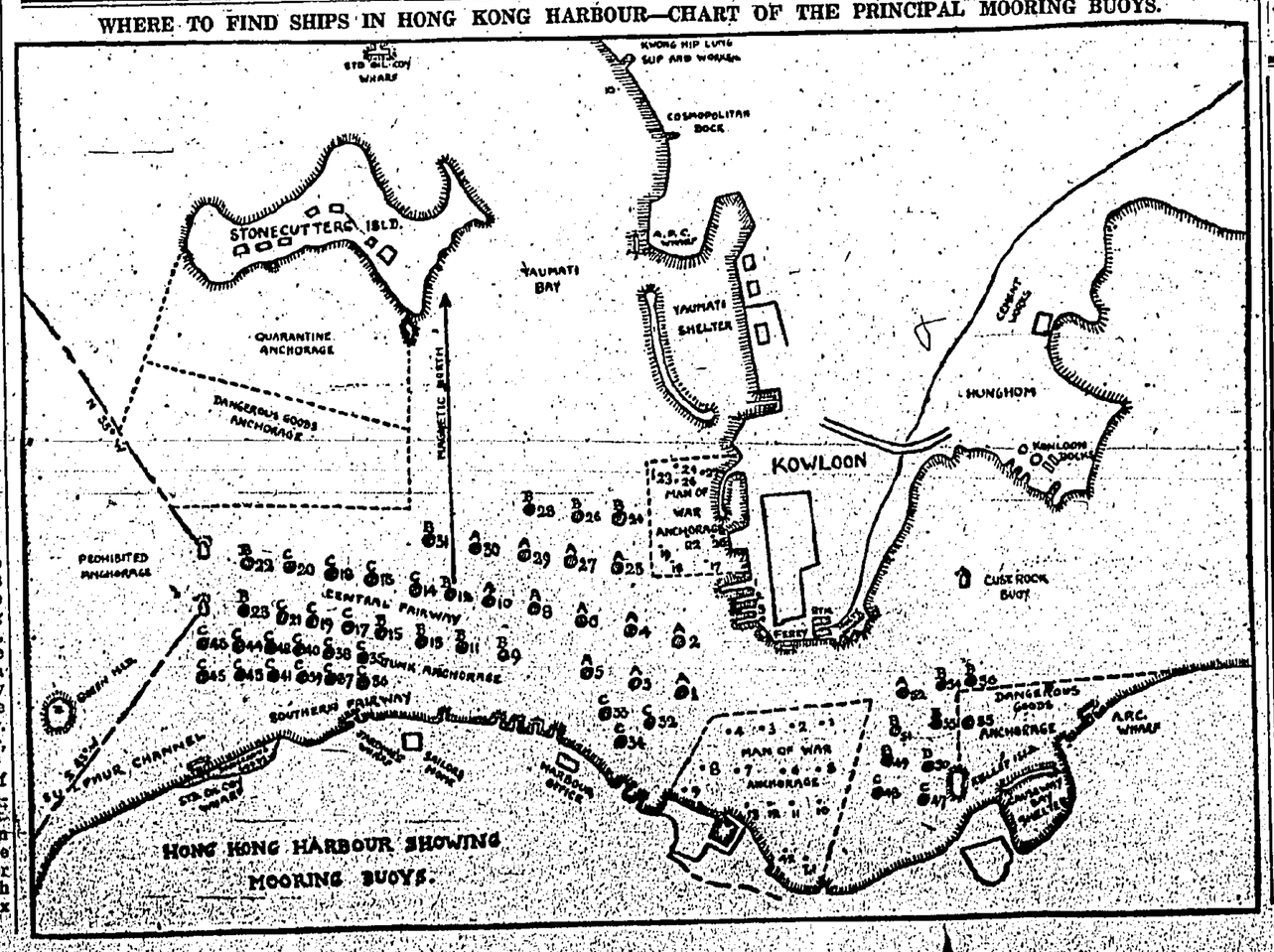
HEAT IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 25.

A message from the City of Kumamoto, Kyushu says that the people there are experiencing the severest heat in many years, the thermometer standing at 101 degrees yesterday. It adds that on account of the hot weather the ice-shops are doing extremely good business.

A despatch from Peking indicates that the mercury registered 108 degrees there yesterday, many persons suffered from sunstroke.—Toho.

WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR—CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.



HONG KONG HARBOUR SHOWING MOORING BUOYS.

THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

A Sea Monster.

Resembling an octopus, a sea monster washed ashore near Longniddry, on the Haddington coast, had about a dozen tentacles.

* * *

Said to be the largest geranium in the country, a plant at Moseley Hall, Cheadle, Cheshire, is 15 feet high and 13 feet across, with 518 blooms.

* * *

The Rollright Stones, situated in North Oxfordshire, considered to be the most important Druidical remains after Stonehenge, are for sale.

* * *

Charged with murdering his wife by stabbing her in the face, Frederick Joseph Stockwell, aged 31, an L.C.C. fireman, of Armstead-walk, Dagenham, was remanded at Stratford, E.

* * *

A new Metropolitan Railway electric train is capable of a speed of 65 miles an hour. It has a horse-power of over 2,500, a starting tractive effort of over 30,000lb., and is able to attain a speed of 30 miles an hour in a less number of seconds. It has 482 seats as compared with 316 of the old type rolling stock.

* * *

Horse That Sits Down.

Crowds in Cheapside, London, E.C., were greatly amused at the antics of a horse drawing a coal van. When a policeman put out out his arm to stop the traffic the horse sat down on his haunches. When the traffic was released the animal rose and walked on. The horse, which is described by the owners as hard-working and intelligent, makes a habit of sitting down when stopped.

* * *

Privates Leonard Falloon and Albert Jones, of the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, were at Holywood, County Down, remanded on the charge of stealing confidential documents and money, the property of the Secretary for War. It was stated that the documents were found intact, Falloon having disclosed where they were. Jones made a statement to the effect that they stole the box in order to obtain their discharge from the Army and having broken it open went to a prayer meeting where they equally divided the money.

New Health Society.

Sir Mortimer Singer has given £1,000 to the New Health Society, of which Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane is president, and which has as its object the education of the public in disease prevention.

* * *

The Archdeacon of Northumberland, Canon C. H. Blackett-Ord, who is 69 and a widower, is engaged to Miss Grace Marcia Brown, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank Hall, Northumberland.

* * *

Thieves forced a safe at the Pavilion Picture House, Balham High Road, London, S.W., and stole about £60, but a safe in a dairy shop next door defied their efforts and they bespattered the walls of the shop with eggs.

* * *

Glasgow Corporation has decided to reintroduce half-penny tram fares almost immediately. The cheap fare was discontinued seven years ago in view of the growing expenditure of the system, and efforts to restore it were always met with opposition from the former tramway manager.

* * *

Mock Homage.

Some of them clothed in long robes and turbans, 200 students from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W., offered mock homage to the Albert Memorial. They marched bareheaded and with crossed arms, and a motley band played a funeral march. At their head was a student swinging a tin can, from which smoke emerged.

* * *

Public interest has recently been focussed on Northcliff House, the new home of the "Daily Mail," that marvellously conceived building incorporating the most modern machinery and the latest scientific equipment in the world. For three hours during the night there is an output of 756,000 copies of the "Daily Mail" per hour from 42 printing presses.

A Wife Wanted.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham has received many letters from girls expressing a wish to get into touch with a young Australian tomato grower who wrote saying that he wanted a wife. All the girls are under 30 and they live within 30 miles radius of Birmingham. Some have sent their photographs and others offer references. The Lord Mayor is forwarding all letters.

* * *

The death is announced of Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Harrison Smith.

* * *

The Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, who for twenty-five years played an important part in Court life, has died at St. James's Palace at the age of 60.

* * *

Professor Winifred Cullis, presenting prizes at Roedean School, complained of a slight deterioration in the general manners of the young women of to-day.

* * *

Speaking at Stoke Newington, Mr. Lloyd George prophesied that "the Tory party is in for the spill of its life; when it reaches the next cataract it will be keel upwards."

* * *

The Prince of Wales, in the grounds of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, unveiled a memorial to the "other ranks" of the Army who fell in the Great War.

* * *

Lord Swaythling, senior partner of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., the famous firm of bankers and bullion brokers, has died in his 58th year, after being ill for some time.

* * *

The Prince of Wales concluded his tour in the West of England, after a descent into the biggest and oldest slate quarry in the kingdom, and inaugurating a new water supply on Bodmin Moor.

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Twenty boys of Somerset Boys' Home, Bath, offered to look after a delinquent of 10, a new boy at the home, who was stated to have stolen a bicycle, and the police withdrew the charge.

* * *

Hastings initiated the celebrations in connection with the ninth centenary of the birth of William the Conqueror, which was continued in the first week of July on the other side of the Channel at Falaise.

* * *

At the inquest, at Marylebone on Mrs. Maude Olga Keens, 29, and her daughter, Sheila Fay Diana Keens, aged 13 months, who were found shot, the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Keens murdered the child and committed suicide while she was of unsound mind.

* * *

Having taken counsel's opinion and that of the Attorney-General, the Government propose to adopt the view that the "unstamped receipts" lately issued by the Midland Bank are liable to stamp duty. It is announced that a test case to place the interpretation of the law beyond all doubt will be instituted without delay.

* * *

The grand bazaar of the Highland Association was opened in Glasgow by the Countess of Cassillis, with the Duke of Atholl in the chair. The "Feill," as it is called, which will last for four days, has been organised with a view to raising £20,000 for the development of Celtic arts, crafts, language, and literature.

* * *

"Apart from the difficult land," states the seventh annual report of the Forestry Commissioners (Stationery Office, 1s. net), "there exist in this country extensive uncultivated areas aggregating perhaps 3 to 4 million acres, admirably suitable for timber production." The acreage planted with conifers during the year 1926-27 was 17,997, making the total since 1919 (first year) 68,193 acres, while the total area planted with broad leaved species is 2,623 acres.

* * *

Colonel Richard Page Croft, aged 45, of Farhams Hall, Ware, Hertfordshire, pleaded guilty at North London to driving a motor-car with a driving licence one month out of date. Mr. Cairns (the magistrate): Strictly between ourselves mine is about six weeks out of date, but I get someone else to do the driving. (Laughter.) I suppose you are like me. When you are convicted you want to be convicted of something decent—like murder or something else! Pay 5s. costs.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1927.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day.

Devanha, Kashgar, Empress of Canada, Haiching, Kalgan, President Pierce, President Polk, Kumsang, Yuensang, Hiram, Yuenlee, Kutsang, Paul Lecat, Taikwa Maru, Penang Maru, Honolulu Maru, Sandvikri, Tjisondari, Glengarry, Cremer, Tonkin.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4	
Europe Via Suez (letters & papers, London, 7th July, & parcels, 30th June)	Devanha.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 5	
Shanghai	Kashgar.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7	
U.S.A. Canada, Japan & Shanghai	President Jackson.
MONDAY, AUGUST 8	
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Russia.
Manila	President Pierce.
MONDAY, AUGUST 22	
Manila	Emp. of Russia.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3		
Swatow	Norviken	3.30 p.m.
Samshui & Wuchow	San Ning	4 p.m.
Straits	Myrmidon	5 p.m.
Hoihow & Tourane	Dorry	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4		
Haiphong	Tonkin	1.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
Haiphong	Mingsang	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 5		
Shanghai, Japan & Europe Via Siberia	Devanha	8.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang	1.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Ning	2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 4th Sept. K.P.O.:—Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (6th Aug.) 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O.:—Parcels 5 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Kashgar.	
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6		
Straits & Calcutta. Parcel noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Hosang.	
Shanghai & Europe Via Siberia	Glengarry	4.30 p.m.
Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7		
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Kotsu Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, AUGUST 8		
Manila	President Jackson.	4.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 10th September. K.P.O.:—Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O.:—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Machaon.	
Manila	Empress of Russia	3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *Europe Via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. (29th August) & Europe Via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	President Pierce.	
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11		
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Yang	Noon

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

FINAL EFFORTS.

Attempts to Agree at Geneva.

AMERICA HOLDS OUT.

Japanese Trying Hard To Smooth Difficulties.

Rapid City, yesterday.

President Coolidge has instructed the American delegates at Geneva to make every effort to reach an agreement, but if they fail he expects the meeting to adjourn sine die.—Reuter.

It is understood that President Coolidge feels there is no foundation for the report that the Conference will adjourn till Autumn or any other time. It appears an effort is being made to reach an understanding on Thursday. If that fails the meetings should end.—Reuter's American Service.

Japanese Efforts.

Rugby, yesterday.

Further conversation took place to-day between the United States delegates to the Geneva Naval Limitation Conference and the Japanese delegates, who are still making efforts to compose the differences that have arisen between British and American viewpoints. Some hopes are still entertained at Geneva that an understanding may be reached, and newspapers in this connection attach importance to the fact that the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Esme Howard, is keeping in close touch with the American administration.—British Wireless Service.

London Pessimistic.

London, yesterday.

Authoritative quarters in London are to-day inclined to be pessimistic—regarding the outcome at Geneva unless there is an eleventh-hour change in the situation.

It is believed that in the event of a deadlock the British policy of naval construction will remain unchanged, because it is based solely on British needs which are unchanged.—Reuter.

Japan's Plan.

Geneva, yesterday.

At "thirteen o'clock," the Japanese presented a compromise plan, which the American's rejected. Its terms are not stated. The American's propose to submit a counter-scheme. The prospects are gloomy. — Reuter's American Service.

American Hopes.

New York, yesterday.

The morning newspapers continue to feature "Geneva," the unanimous opinion being that the Conference can and must be salvaged.

The "New York Times" says that both delegations are seemingly in the attitude of waiting for the signal "fire when you are ready," but the people of both countries are not excited over the question of a little more or a little less. What they hope for is some demonstration from Geneva to the effect that nothing has broken nor can break the Anglo-American accord, and that they are ready to shake hands and part as good friends.

The "New York World," which continues to urge a meeting of President Coolidge and Mr. Baldwin, suggests the adjournment at Geneva should be postponed until after August 7, when it is arranged that the Prince of Wales, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Kellogg and General Dawes meet at the dedication of the new Ontario-Buffalo bridge, "when Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Kellogg and General Dawes should hide themselves till they have found a formula which will save everybody's faces, secure everybody's real needs and end the dangerous nonsense which has been worked up at Geneva.

The "Tribune" and the "World" publish special articles from Rapid City and describe President Coolidge as feeling that no good but much harm would result if he met Mr. Baldwin because, according to the "Tribune," this would imply a lack of confidence in the American Delegation at Geneva and might be construed as an affront to Japan.

The "New York World" even says that President Coolidge is no longer hopeful of success at Geneva and his proposed conference with Mr. Baldwin is off."

THE TOUR OF STATE.

Princes and Premier at Ottawa.

THE FAMOUS CARILLON.

Lord And Lady Willingdon Greet Visitors.

Ottawa, yesterday.

The Princes and Mr. Baldwin have arrived and were welcomed at the Station by Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Federal Cabinet Ministers and civilian and military representatives. The party, proceeded to Parliament Hill and were greeted with resounding cheers from the crowds, the famous carillon playing "O Canada," "God Save the King," and "God bless the Prince of Wales."

Mr. Mackenzie King read addresses of welcome.

After the addresses Mr. Mackenzie King announced that the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin had been appointed by a special Order-in-Council of Canadian Privy Councillors, and the minutes of the Council's last meeting recording the appointments were presented to each.—Reuter.

"A MOST INGENIOUS TRICK."

"It was a most ingenious trick," remarked Mr. Fry, the magistrate, at Bow Street Police Court, when binding over Sidney Sales, an unemployed labourer, on a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences from a Police constable.

The officer stated that while he was on street duty, the prisoner asked him where "Jack," was. He replied that he did not know "Jack," and Sales then explained that he was the policeman who was on that beat the previous day, and that he had put £1 on a horse which had won at 8 to 1. "I am a runner for a bookmaker," continued the prisoner, "and as a matter of fact I never put the money on until after the race was run. I have been at the game some years, and am never likely to be caught. 'Jack' made out a slip, leaving a blank for the horse's name, and I filled it in afterwards." He went on to suggest that witness should invest 10s. on the same terms, but instead of doing so the constable took him into custody.

Sales pleaded guilty, and the magistrate said he would deal leniently with him in view of his previous good character.

REVUE NOVELTY.

A revue with more than 100 artists is in rehearsal for presentation at a West End theatre. It is called "Shake Your Feet," and is under the direction of Mr. Laddie Cliff.

Mr. Billy Merson will be at the head of the company, which will include Mr. Jack Hylton's band, Miss Anita Elson, Miss Gwen Farrar, Miss Joyce Barbour, Mr. John Kirby, Lord Ruthven's daughters, who are professionally known as the Ralli Twins, and five of the original Hoffman Girls.

BRITISH POLICY.

Expert Explains To Americans.

RUBBER RESTRICTION UPHELD.

Lecturer Makes Interesting Comparisons.

Williamstown (Mass.), yesterday.

Sir Arthur Willert, a British expert on foreign affairs, lecturing at the Institute of Politics on British foreign policy, defended the restriction of rubber output and pointed out in this regard to American efforts to raise the price of cotton.

He said that if the British had not taken action to restrict production many plantations would have disappeared, and it was highly probable that Rubber would stand to-day at a higher price than it does.

Sir A. Willert upheld the British policy in the Near East, comparing it to the American policy in Cuba and Panama. He said that we had no policy which prevents freedom of trading so much as the American policy of protection does, and denied that Britain ever discriminated against American interests in the Near East.

In regard to British policy in Egypt, which depended on the necessity of keeping inviolate the Suez Canal, he declared that history would vindicate it just as it would vindicate the American policy in Panama. — Reuter's American Service.

THE ROLE OF LIBERALISM.

Speaking at Glasgow, Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor-General, said he could not believe there was any hope for Liberalism as a party in the future except as a balancing party. Mr. Lloyd George, he believed, looked forward at best to guiding a Liberal Party in possession of a sufficient number of votes so as to tip the scale and control the fortunes of the other two parties. Whether that was a very honourable or distinguished part to play in politics he would leave Mr. Lloyd George to say.

Mr. Lloyd George had been telling them at Aberdeen that the consumption of Scottish herrings would give the Russians some Scottish common sense. That sort of argument was capable of indefinite expansion.

He supposed that when Mr. Lloyd George went to the Western Isles he would tell them that the consumption of Scottish whisky would give the Russian Scottish common sense, and again at Dundee the marmalade there might do the same.

The fact was Russian trade really consisted in our buying from Russia the things they could not sell to anybody else, and only a proportion of what we paid them had been spent in this country. If we had been buying timber and oil and other products from Russia, let us in future buy from our own Dominions and Dependencies, and he guaranteed that we should get more back from them. It was better to be masters in our own house than to lose our soul.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Printed and published for the concerned by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, Managing Editor, at 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.